

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

THE
NINETEEN - FORTY - SEVEN
YEARBOOK

YEARBOOK OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC
ASSOCIATION AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION
AT NEW YORK CITY, JAN. 9 - 10, 1948

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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1948

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Professor Charles W. Kennedy
Professor William B. Owens
Professor Philip O. Badger
Wilbur C. Smith, M.D.

PRESIDENT

Dr. Karl E. Leib
State University of Iowa

SECRETARY-TREASURER

Kenneth L. Wilson
Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Walter Byers
Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

THE COUNCIL

The President and Secretary

Vice Presidents

Director Lloyd P. Jordan, Amherst College, First District
Director Robert J. Kane, Cornell University, Second District
Dean C. M. Sarratt, Vanderbilt University, Third District
Dean L. C. Emmons, Michigan State College, Fourth District
Director Harry G. Carlson, University of Colorado, Fifth District
Professor C. E. Southern, Arizona State College, Sixth District
Dr. Louis A. Breternitz, University of Denver, Seventh District
Dean Stanley B. Freeborn, University of California, Eighth District

Members at Large

Director Clarence P. Houston, Tufts College
Lt. Col. C. R. Broshous, United States Military Academy
President T. J. Davies, Colorado College
Dean A. B. Moore, University of Alabama
Capt. E. B. Taylor, United States Naval Academy
Commissioner Emil L. Larson, Border Conference
Director Alfred R. Masters, Stanford University

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President and Secretary

Professor H. C. Willett	Dr. E. LeRoy Mercer
University of Southern California	University of Pennsylvania
Commissioner Asa S. Bushnell	Dean N. W. Dougherty
Eastern College Athletic Conference	University of Tennessee
Dean Sam B. Shirky	Director Norton Pritchett
University of Missouri	University of Virginia

James H. Stewart
Southwest Conference

COMMITTEES FOR 1948

(Note: The Basketball, Football, Swimming, and Track and Field Rules Committees are appointed on the "rotation-district representation" plan. For those committees the districts represented are indicated together with the years remaining in the term of appointment including 1948. All other committees are appointed annually from the membership-at-large. AL — denotes Member-at-Large; NHSF — denotes National High School Federation appointee and representative.)

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Committeeman</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Term</i>
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RULES COMMITTEES

Basketball Rules

1st	Ray Oosting	Trinity College	3
2nd	Louis Andreas	Syracuse University	2
3rd	Augustus K. Tebell	University of Virginia	4
4th	Douglas Mills	University of Illinois	1
5th	Bruce Drake	University of Oklahoma	3
6th	Eugene Lambert	University of Arkansas	4
7th	Vadal Peterson	University of Utah	1
8th	Justin M. Barry	Univ. of Southern California	2
AL	George R. Edwards	University of Missouri	3
	Editor — Oswald Tower, Andover Academy		
	Chairman — George R. Edwards		

Football Rules

1st	DeOrmond		
	McLaughry	Dartmouth College	2
2nd	L. McC. Jones	U. S. Military Academy	1
3rd	Wallace Wade	Duke University	3
4th	H. O. Crisler	University of Michigan	3
5th	Ernest Quigley	University of Kansas	2
6th	Madison Bell	Southern Methodist Univ.	4
7th	E. L. Romney	Utah S. Agricultural College	1
8th	A. L. Stiner	Oregon State College	4
AL	William J. Bingham	Harvard University	1
	Honorary Member — Alonzo Stagg		
	Secretary — A. R. Hutchens		
	Chairman — William J. Bingham		

Swimming Rules

1st	Karl B. Michael	Dartmouth College	3
2nd	Howard W. Stepp	Princeton University	3
3rd	R. E. Jamerson	Univ. of North Carolina	2
4th	David Armbruster	University of Iowa	1
5th	Jack McGuire	Iowa State College	3
6th	Arthur Adamson	Texas A & M College	2
7th	G. W. Tompkins	Colorado A & M College	4

8th	John Torney, Jr.	University of Washington	1
AL	Edward T. Kennedy	Columbia University	2
NHSF	C. E. Forsythe	Lansing, Michigan	—
	Editor — Charles McCaffree, Jr., Michigan State College		
	Chairman — Edward T. Kennedy		

Track and Field Rules

1st	Oscar Hedlund	Mass. Institute of Technology	3
2nd	Emil von Elling	New York University	1
3rd	R. A. Fetzer	Univ. of North Carolina	4
4th	Thomas E. Jones	University of Wisconsin	1
5th	Ralph Higgins	Oklahoma A & M College	2
6th	Frank Anderson	Texas A & M College	3
7th	Ike J. Armstrong	University of Utah	4
8th	Brutus Hamilton	University of California	2
AL	Wilbur Hutsell	Alabama Polytechnic Inst.	2
NHSF	E. A. Thomas	Topeka, Kansas	—
	Chairman — Wilbur Hutsell		

Association Football Rules

Robert H. Dunn	Swarthmore College
Douglas Stewart	University of Pennsylvania
William Jeffery	Pennsylvania State College
A. W. Marsh	Amherst College
J. H. Nichols	Oberlin College
Chairman — Robert H. Dunn	
<i>(Advisory Committee)</i>	
Burnham N. Dell	Princeton University
J. H. Schroeder	University of California
Lawrence Ludwig	University of Virginia

Boxing Rules

I. F. Toomey	University of California at Davis
C. P. Schott	Pennsylvania State College
William J. Bleckwenn	University of Wisconsin
Edwin Haislet	University of Minnesota
John A. Merriman, Jr.	U.S. Coast Guard Academy
DeWitt Portal	San Jose State College
Chairman — I. F. Toomey	

Fencing Rules

Frank A. Riebel	Ohio State University
Joseph Fiems	U. S. Naval Academy
Alvar Hermanson	University of Chicago
Rene Peroy	Harvard University

Miguel de Capriles	New York University
Chairman — Alvar Hermanson	
<i>(Advisory Committee)</i>	

A. A. Aurenheimer	University of Washington
Benjamin Burt	Syracuse University
Norman Armitage	Columbia University
Charles R. Schmitter	Michigan State College
Walter Langford	Notre Dame University
Harold van Buskirk	Houston, Texas

Gymnastic Rules

Charles Keeney	University of California
Maximilian Younger	Temple University
C. G. Vavra	University of Colorado
Erwin F. Beyer	University of Chicago
Charles Miller	University of Nebraska
Chester Phillips	U. S. Naval Academy
Chairman — Erwin F. Beyer	
<i>(Advisory Committee)</i>	

C. W. Graves	University of Southern California
Hartley Price	University of Illinois
Ralph Piper	University of Minnesota

Ice Hockey Rules

Louis F. Keller	University of Minnesota
J. Murray Murdoch	Yale University
David A. Tirrell	St. Johnsbury Academy
John Harmon	Boston University
R. F. Vaughn	Princeton University
Secretary-Editor — David A. Tirrell	
Chairman — Louis F. Keller	
<i>(Advisory Committee)</i>	

Albert I. Prettyman	Universities of Upper New York
J. P. Chase	Harvard University
Cyril Thompson	Colorado College
W. J. Stewart	Jamaica Plains, Massachusetts
Percy Rogers	Exeter Academy

LaCrosse Rules

Harry J. Rockafeller	Rutgers University
Thomas Dent	Dartmouth College
C. G. Mallonee	John Hopkins University
Glen Thiel	Pennsylvania State College
Morris D. Gilmore	U. S. Naval Academy
R. Kenneth Fairman	Princeton University
Chairman — Harry J. Rockafeller	

(Advisory Committee)

C. deC. Brower	U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Assn.
John Sim	U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Assn.
Ferris Thomsen	U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Assn.
Charles E. Marsters	U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Assn.
Roy Flippin	U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Assn.

Wrestling Rules

B. R. Patterson	University of Nebraska
J. E. Bullock	Williams College
Clifford Keen	University of Michigan
J. W. Hancock	Colorado State College of Education
E. F. Caraway	Lehigh University
Ray Swartz	U.S. Naval Academy
Frank Gardner	National High School Federation
Chairman — B. R. Patterson	

(Advisory Committee)

W. Austin Bishop	Franklin and Marshall College
Everett Lantz	University of Wyoming
L. L. Mendenhall	Iowa State Teachers College
Fendley Collins	Michigan State College
Arthur Griffith	Oklahoma A & M College
Charles Taylor	Stanford University
Harold Kester	National High School Federation

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

Baseball Committee

1st	Walter Snell	Brown University
2nd	E. D. Barnes	Colgate University
3rd	H. B. Shipley	University of Maryland
4th	John Kobs	Michigan State College
5th	A. J. Lewandowski	University of Nebraska
6th	Lloyd Messersmith	Southern Methodist University
7th	C. A. Hubbard	University of Denver
8th	Clinton Evans	University of California
AL	Frank G. McCormick	University of Minnesota
	Chairman — Frank G. McCormick	

Baseball Tournament

E. D. Barnes	Colgate University
H. B. Shipley	University of Maryland
John Kobs	Michigan State College
A. J. Lewandowski	University of Nebraska
Clinton Evans	University of California
James H. Stewart	Southwest Conference
Chairman — John Kobs	

Selection Committees

1st District

Walter Snell (Chairman)	Brown University
E. C. Roundy	Colby College
Ethan Allen	Yale University

2nd District

Everett D. Barnes (Chairman)	Colgate University
Paul Amen	U.S. Military Academy
Charles Gelbert	Lafayette College

3rd District

H. Burton Shipley (Chairman)	University of Maryland
John W. Coombs	Duke University
Bernie Moore	Southeastern Conference

4th District

Floyd Stahl (Chairman)	Ohio State University
Charles Maher	Western Michigan College
Clarence J. Klein	Notre Dame University

5th District

A. J. Lewandowski (Chairman)	University of Nebraska
Leroy Timm	Iowa State College
John Simmons	University Missouri

6th District

Lloyd Messersmith (Chairman)	Southern Methodist Univ.
A. E. Jones	Baylor University
J. F. McKale	University of Arizona

7th District

Clyde W. Hubbard (Chairman)	Denver University
Pete Butler	Colorado College of Education
Glenn Jacoby	University of Wyoming

8th District

Clinton W. Evans (Chairman)	University of California
Justin M. Barry	University of Southern California
Lloyd Bury	Washington State

Basketball Tournament

Arthur Lonborg	Northwestern University
George R. Edwards	University of Missouri
Albert Nixon	New York University
Everett Dean	Stanford University
Reaves Peters	Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Conf.
Chairman — Arthur Lonborg	

Selection Committees

First District

Roy Oosting (Chairman)	Trinity College
William H. McCarter	Dartmouth College
Edward Hickox	American International College

Second District

Lewis P. Andreas (Chairman)	Syracuse University
Donald S. Kellett	University of Pennsylvania
Don White	Rutgers University

Third District

Norman W. Shepard (Chairman)	Davidson College
Adolph Rupp	University of Kentucky
Gus K. Tebell	University of Virginia

Fourth District

Douglas R. Mills (Chairman)	University of Illinois
Ben Van Alstyne	Michigan State College
W. S. Chandler	Marquette University

Fifth District

Bruce Drake (Chairman)	University of Oklahoma
A. E. Eilers	Missouri Valley Conference
Clyde E. McBride	Kansas City (Mo.) Star

Sixth District

Eugene Lambert (Chairman)	University of Arkansas
Jack Gray	University of Texas
J. F. McKale	University of Arizona

Seventh District

Vadal Peterson (Chairman)	University of Utah
Clyde W. Hubbard	Denver University
Juan Reid	Colorado College

Eighth District

Justin M. Barry (Chairman)	Univ. of Southern California
Jack Friel	Washington State
C. M. Price	University of California

Golf Tournament

Ted B. Payseur	Northwestern University
E. R. Slaughter	University of Virginia
Robert H. Kepler	Ohio State University
George Hall	Cornell University
Edward Twiggs	Stanford University
Chairman — Ted B. Payseur	

Tennis Tournament

William C. Ackerman	Univ. of California at Los Angeles
Paul Bennett	Northwestern University
Charles Garland	Baltimore, Maryland
Norman Bramall	Haverford College
Emmet Paree	Tulane University
Chairman — William C. Ackerman	

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES

Eligibility

H. C. Willett	University of Southern California
Harold S. Wood	Oberlin College
Victor O. Schmidt	Pacific Coast Inter. Athletic Conf.
Chairman — H. C. Willett	

Olympic Fund

Harry Stuhldreher	University of Wisconsin
Alfred Masters	Stanford University
H. Jamison Swarts	University of Pennsylvania
Chairman — Harry Stuhldreher	

Preservation of Records

J. Kyle Anderson	University of Chicago
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Publications

Ralph Furey	Columbia University
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Small Colleges

Malcolm E. Morrill	Bowdoin College
Thurston J. Davies	Colorado College
C. E. Bilheimer	Gettysburg College
J. H. Nichols	Oberlin College
Hugh Tiner	George Pepperdine College
John Truesdale	Grinnell College
N. W. Shepard	Davidson College
G. W. Shaffer	Johns Hopkins University
Chairman — J. H. Nichols	

ROLL OF MEMBERS

(This listing is based on the best information available to the Secretary February 15, 1948. The abbreviations are (P) president, (F) faculty representative or athletic chairman, (AD) athletic director or graduate manager of athletics.)

First District

American International College, Springfield, Mass.: William Gellermann (P), Henry A. Butova (F) and (AD).
Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.: Charles W. Cole (P), Lloyd P. Jordan (AD).
Bates College, Lewiston, Me.: Charles F. Phillips (P), Ernest M. Moore (F) and (AD).
Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.: Very Rev. William Lane Keleher, S.J. (P), Rev. John A. O'Callaghan, S.J. and Rev. Maurice J. Dullea, S.J. (F), John Curley (AD).
Boston University, Boston, Mass.: Daniel L. Marsh (P), John M. Harmon (F) and (AD).
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.: Kenneth C. M. Sills (P), Malcolm E. Morrell (F) and (AD).
Brown University, Providence, R.I.: Henry M. Wriston (P), Robert Kenney (F), Paul F. Mackesey (AD).
Colby College, Waterville, Me.: J. Seeyle Bixler (P), G. F. Loebs (F), Ellsworth W. Millett (AD).
College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.: Very Rev. William J. Healey, S.J. (P), Rev. J. M. Tiernani, S.J. (F), Eugene Flynn (AD).
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.: John S. Dickey (P), L. F. Murch (F), William H. McCarter (AD).
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.: James Bryant Conant (P), William J. Bingham (F) and (AD).
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.: Karl T. Compton (P), Horton G. Stever (F), Ivan Geiger (AD).
Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.: Samuel S. Stratton (P), Phelps N. Swett (F), Arthur M. Brown (AD).
Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.: Carl Stephens Ell (P), Edward S. Parsons (F) and (AD).
Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.: Homer L. Dodge (P), Carl Brehmer (F), John Heffernan (AD).
Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R.I.: Carl R. Woodward (P), Frank Keaney (AD).
Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.: Paul M. Limbert (P), E. W. Pennock (F), John W. Bunn (AD).
Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.: George Keith Funston (P), Ray Oosting (F) and (AD).
Tufts College, Medford, Mass.: Leonard Carmichael (P), C. P. Houston (F) and (AD).
United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.: Rear Admiral W. N. Derby Superintendent, Commander John S. Merriman, Jr. (F) and (AD).
University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.: A. N. Jorgensen (P), Wendell H. Kinsey (F), George Van Bibber (AD).
University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.: Ralph A. Van Meter (P), F. A. McLaughlin (F), Curry S. Hicks (AD).
University of Maine, Orono, Me.: Arthur A. Hauck (P), Clifford Patch (F), Elton E. Wieman (AD).
University of New Hampshire, Durham, N.H.: Arthur S. Adams (P), L. V. Tirrell (F), Carl Lundholm (AD).

Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.: Victor L. Butterfield (P), J. Frederick Martin (F) and (AD).
Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.: James Phinney Baxter III (P), Walter F. Sheean (F) and (AD).
Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.: Rear Admiral Wat Tyler Cluverius (P), Percy R. Carpenter (F) and (AD).
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.: Charles Seymour (P), R. G. H. Kiphuth (AD).

Second District

Alfred University, Alfred, N.Y.: J. E. Walters (P), Willis Russell (F), James A. McLane (AD).
Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.: C. A. Darling (P), H. Paul Way (F) and (AD).
Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N.Y.: Harry D. Gideonse (P), Nelson S. Walke (F), Richard Boyce (AD).
Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y.: Harry S. Rogers (P), H. Q. Middendorf (F), Arthur H. Meinhold (AD).
Canisius College, Buffalo, N.Y.: Very Rev. R. Schouten (P), James J. Crowdle (F), T. J. Deneen (AD).
Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N.Y.: Jess. H. Davis (P), William Farriseo (F), Henry R. Hodge (AD).
Colgate University, Hamilton, N.Y.: Everett N. Case (P), Carl A. Kallgren (F), William A. Reid (AD).
College of the City of New York, New York, N.Y.: Harry N. Wright (P), F. S. Lloyd (F), Sam Winograd (AD).
Colleges of the Seneca (Hobart), Geneva, N.Y.: W. H. Durfee (P), Francis L. Kraus (F) and (AD).
Columbia University, New York, N.Y.: Frank D. Fackenthal (P), Ralph Furey (AD).
Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.: Edmund Ezra Day (P), L. H. McDaniels (F), Robert J. Kane (AD).
Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Very Rev. Francis P. Smith, C.S.Sp. (P), Rev. S. J. Federici, C.S.Sp. (F), W. John Davis (AD).
Fordham University, New York, N.Y.: Very Rev. Robert I. Gannon (P), Rev. Kevin O'Brien (F), John F. Coffey (AD).
Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.: Theodore A. Distler (P), Austin A. Bishop (F) and (AD).
Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.: Henry W. A. Hanson (P), George H. Hummel (F), C. E. Bilheimer (AD).
Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.: Thomas B. Rudd (P), Mox A. Weber (F) and (AD).
Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.: Gilbert F. White (P), Archibald MacIntosh (F), Roy E. Randall (AD).
Hofstra College, Hempstead, N.Y.: Dr. John C. Adams (P), E. Trudeau Thomas (F), John B. MacDonald (AD).
Ithaca College, Ithaca, N.Y.: Leonard B. Job (P), Ben A. Light (F) and (AD).
Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.: Ralph C. Hutchison (P), J. Hunt Wilson (F), William H. Anderson (AD).
LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Brother G. Paul, F.S.C. (P), Brother Stanislaus (F), James J. Henry (AD).
Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.: Martin D. Whitaker (P), Allen J. Barthold (F), P. L. Sadler (AD).
Lock Haven Teachers College, Lock Haven, Pa.: Richard T. Parsons (P) and (F), Louis E. Hutto (AD).
Manhattan College, New York, N.Y.: Brother B. Thomas, F.S.C. (P), Brother Eusebius (F) and (AD).

Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa.: Raymond S. Hauptert (P), Harvey T. Gillespie (AD).

Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.: Levering Tyson (P), John V. Shankweiler (F), Gurney F. Afflerbach (AD).

New York University, New York, N.Y.: Harry Woodburn Chase (P), A. B. Nixon (AD).

Niagara University, Niagara Falls, N.Y.: Very Rev. Francis L. Meade, C.M. (P), Rev. Edward C. Mannion, C.M. (F), John J. Gallagher (AD).

Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.: Colonel F. K. Hyatt (P), Colonel Clarence Starr (F), Colonel E. Ludwig (AD).

Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.: James Milholland (Acting P), F. L. Bentley (F), C. P. Schott (AD).

Princeton University, Princeton, N.Y.: Harold W. Dodds (P), F. R. B. Godolphin (F), R. Kenneth Fairman (AD).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.: Livingston W. Houston (P), H. Oakley Sharp (F), Roland Brown (AD).

Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.: Robert C. Clothier (P), Albert E. Meder, Jr. (F), George E. Little (AD).

St. John's University, Brooklyn, N.Y.: Rev. J. A. Flynn, C.M. (P), Rev. Joseph W. Browne (F), W. T. McLaughlin (AD).

St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Rev. John J. Long, S.J. (P), Rev. James A. V. Buckley, S.J. (F), William J. Ferguson (AD).

St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y.: Eugene Garrett Bewkes (P), Charles M. Rebert (F), Roy B. Clogston (AD).

Seton Hall College, South Orange, N.J.: Rt. Rev. J. F. Kelley (P), Rev. James A. Carey (AD).

Siena College, Loudonville, N.Y.: Father Mark Kennedy (P), Leo A. Callahan (F), Father M. Fitzgerald (AD).

State Teachers College, Shippensburg, Pa.: Levi Gilbert (P), Charles R. Eurich (AD).

State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa.: Charles S. Swope (P), William R. Benner (F) and (AD).

Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J.: Harvey N. Davis (P), John A. Davis (F) and (AD).

Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.: John W. Nason (P), Carl K. Dellmuth (F) and (AD).

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.: William P. Tolley (P), F. G. Crawford (F), Lewis P. Andreas (AD).

Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.: Robert L. Johnson (P), M. E. Gladfelter (F), Earl R. Yeomans (AD).

Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.: Carter Davidson (P), William Huntley (F), J. Harold Wittner (AD).

United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N.Y.: Commodore R. R. McNulty (P), Captain P. C. Mahady (F), Commander William J. Reinhart (AD).

United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.: Major General Maxwell D. Taylor, Superintendent, Brigadier General Gerald Higgins (F), Colonel L. McC. Jones (AD).

United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Rear Admiral J. L. Holloway, Superintendent, Captain Frank L. Ward (F), Captain E. B. Taylor (AD).

University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y.: Samuel P. Capen (P), Reginald Pegrum (F), James E. Peelle (AD).

University of Delaware, Newark, Del.: William S. Carlson (P), Charles Lanier (F), William D. Murray (AD).

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.: George W. McClelland (P), Charles C. Rohlfing (F), H. Jamison Swarts (AD).

University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.: John G. Bowman (P), R. E. Sherrill (F), James Hagan (AD).

University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, P.R.: Jaime Benitez (P), Carmen R. Alvarado (F), Felicio M. Torregrosa (AD).

University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y.: Alan Valentine (P), Frank P. Smith (F), Louis A. Alexander (AD).

Villanova College, Villanova, Pa.: Very Rev. Francis X. N. McGuire, O.S.A. (P), Very Rev. J. M. Dougherty, O.S.A. (F), Rev. E. B. McKee, O.S.A. (AD).

Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa.: Paul R. Stewart (P), J. Stanton Keck (AD).

Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.: H. Lloyd Cleland (P), Grover C. Washabaugh (F) and (AD).

West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.: Irvin Stewart (P), G. O. Romney (F), Roy M. Hawley (AD).

Third District

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.: Ralph B. Draughton (P), Roger W. Allen (F), Wilbur Hutsell (AD).

Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Patrick J. McCormick (P), Rev. John M. Walsh (F), Edmund R. LaFond (AD).

Citadel, The, Charleston, S.C.: General Charles P. Summerall (P), Lt. Col. D. S. McAlister (F), J. Quinn Decker (AD).

Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S.C.: Robert F. Poole (P), L. W. Milford (F), Frank Howard (AD).

College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.: John E. Pomfret (P), Sharey G. Umbeck (F), Reuben N. McCray (AD).

Davidson College, Davidson, N.C.: John R. Cunningham (P), W. W. Wood (F), N. W. Shepard (AD).

Duke University, Durham, N.C.: Robert Lee Flowers (P), W. H. Wannamaker (F), E. M. Cameron (AD).

Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.: Goodrich C. White (P), J. G. Stipe (F), Thomas McDonough (AD).

Furman University, Greenville, S.C.: John L. Plyler (P), H. R. Dobson (F) and (AD).

Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.: Very Rev. Lawrence C. Gorman, S.J. (P), Rev. Matthew W. Kane, S.J. (F), Rome Schwagel (AD).

George Washington University, Washington, D.C.: Cloyd H. Marvin (P), B. H. Jarman (F), C. M. Farrington (AD).

Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.: Blake R. Van Leer (P), T. E. Evans (F), William A. Alexander (AD).

Howard University, Washington, D.C.: Mordecai W. Johnson (P), St. Clair Price (F), Edward L. Jackson (AD).

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P—E. W. Beck, Bemidji State
S—W. E. Boots, Winona State

Mailing Address: W. E. Boots
State Teachers College
Winona, Minnesota

Bemidji State Teachers, Bemidji
Mankato State Teachers, Mankato
St. Cloud State Teachers, St. Cloud

Moorhead State Teachers, Moorhead
Winona State Teachers, Winona
Univ. of Minnesota Duluth Branch, Duluth

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE

P—E. G. Barrett, Drake
C—A. E. Eilers, St. Louis, Mo.

Mailing Address: A. E. Eilers
2023 Arsenal Street
St. Louis (18), Missouri

Bradley Univ., Peoria, Ill.
Creighton Univ., Omaha, Neb.
Univ. of Detroit, Detroit
Drake University, Des Moines

Oklahoma A. & M., Stillwater
St. Louis Univ., St. Louis
Univ. of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla.
Univ. of Wichita, Wichita, Kans.

MISSOURI VALLEY INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—H. D. Bergman, Iowa State
S—Sam B. Shirky, Missouri
C—Reaves E. Peters, Kansas City, Mo.

Mailing Address: Reaves Peters
Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City (6), Mo.

Iowa State Col., Ames
Kansas State Col., Manhattan
Univ. of Colorado, Boulder

Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
Univ. of Missouri, Columbia
Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln
Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman

MOUNTAIN STATES CONFERENCE

S—King Hendricks, Utah State Agric.
C—H. C. Warner, Salt Lake City

Mailing Address: King Hendricks
Utah State Agricultural Col.
Logan, Utah

Brigham Young Univ., Provo
Colorado State Col., Fort Collins
Denver University, Denver
Utah State Agric. Col., Logan

Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City
Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie

OHIO ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—Karl Ver Steeg, Col. of Wooster
S—George Daniel, Lorain, O.
C—George Daniel, Lorain, O.

Mailing Address: George Daniel
2534 E. Erie Avenue
Lorain, Ohio

Univ. of Akron, Akron
Ashland College, Ashland
Baldwin-Wallace Col., Berea
Capital College, Columbus
Case Institute, Cleveland
Denison University, Granville
Findlay College, Findlay
Heidelberg College, Tiffin
John Carroll Univ., Cleveland
Kent State Col., Kent
Kenyon College, Gambier
Marietta College, Marietta

Mount Union Col., Alliance
Muskingum College, New Concord
Oberlin College, Oberlin
Ohio Northern Univ., Ada
Ohio Wesleyan, Delaware
Otterbein Col., Westerville
Univ. of Toledo, Toledo
Wilmington Col., Wilmington
Wittenberg Col., Wittenberg
College of Wooster, Wooster

PACIFIC COAST INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

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S—Orlando J. Hollis, Univ. of Oregon
C—Victor O. Schmidt, Los Angeles

Mailing Address: Victor O. Schmidt
458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles (13), Calif.

Univ. of California, Berkeley
Univ. of California at L.A.
University of Idaho, Moscow
Montana State Univ., Missoula
Univ. of Oregon, Eugene

Oregon State College, Corvallis
Univ. of S. Cal., Los Angeles
Stanford University, Palo Alto
Univ. of Washington, Seattle
State Col. of Wash., Pullman

PACIFIC NORTHWEST INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—Paul Murphy, College of Idaho

Mailing Address: Paul Murphy
College of Idaho
Caldwell, Idaho

Lewis and Clark, Portland, Ore.
Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.
Willamette Univ., Salem, Ore.
Pacific Univ., Forest Grove, Ore.

Linfield College, McMinnfield, Ore.
Col. of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash.
Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver
College of Idaho, Caldwell

SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE

P—Blake R. Van Leer, Georgia Tech.
S—W. D. Funkhouser, Univ. of Kentucky
C—Bernie H. Moore

Mailing Address: Bernie Moore
Birmingham, Ala.

Univ. of Alabama, University
Alabama Polytechnic Inst., Auburn
Univ. of Florida, Gainesville
University of Georgia, Athens
Georgia School of Tech., Atlanta
Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington

Univ. of Mississippi, University
Mississippi State Col., State College
Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville
Tulane Univ. New Orleans
Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—C. G. Jaeger, Pomona College
S—H. A. Kirkpatrick, Occidental

California Inst. of Tech.,
Pasadena
Occidental College, Los Angeles

Mailing Ad.: H. A. Kirkpatrick
Occidental College
Los Angeles (41), Calif.

Pomona College, Claremont
Univ. of Redlands, Redlands
Whittier College, Whittier

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE •

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S—D. S. McAllister, The Citadel

Clemson College, Clemson Col.,
S.C.
Col. of William & Mary,
Williamsburg, Va.
Davidson Col., Davidson, N.C.
Duke University, Durham, N.C.
Furman Univ., Greenville, S.C.
North Carolina State, Raleigh
The Citadel, Charleston, S.C.
George Washington Univ.,
Washington, D.C.
Univ. of Maryland, College
Park

Mailing Ad.: D. S. McAllister
The Citadel
Charleston, S.C.

Univ. of N. Carolina, Chapel Hill
Univ. of Richmond, Richmond,
Va.
Univ. of South Carolina,
Columbia
Virginia Military Inst.,
Lexington
Virginia Polytechnical Inst.,
Blacksburg
Wake Forest, Wake Forest, N.C.
Washington & Lee Univ.,
Lexington, Va.

SOUTHERN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—Elmo Brady, Fisk
S—R. S. Darnaby, Tuskegee
C—B. T. Harvey, Morehouse

Alabama A. & M. Inst., Normal
Benedict Col., Columbia, S.C.
Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.
Fisk University, Nashville
Florida A. & M., Tallahassee
Fort Valley State, Fort Valley,
Ga.
Knoxville College, Knoxville
Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.

Mailing Address: R. S. Darnaby
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

LeMoyne College, Memphis
Morehouse Col., Atlanta, Ga.
Morris Brown Col., Atlanta, Ga.
State College, Orangeburg, S.C.
State Teachers Col., Montgomery
Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee,
Ala.
Xavier University, New Orleans

SOUTHWEST ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

P—Gayle Scott, T.C.U.
S—J. H. Stewart, Dallas, Tex.

Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville
Baylor University, Waco, Tex.
Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.
Southern Methodist Univ.,
Dallas, Tex.

Mailing Address: James H.
Stewart
P. O. Box 6233
Dallas (2), Texas

Texas A. & M. Col., College
Station
Texas Christian Univ., Fort
Worth
University of Texas, Austin

SOUTHWESTERN ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

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S—G. L. Smith, Prairie View

Arkansas State Col., Pine Bluff
Bishop College, Marshall, Texas
Langston Univ., Langston, Okla.
Prairie View A. & M., Prairie
View, Tex.

Mailing Address: G. L. Smith
Prairie View A. & M. College
Prairie View, Texas

Samuel Houston Col., Austin,
Tex.
Southern Univ., Scotlandville,
La.
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P—George L. Landolt, Austin
College
S—W. B. McDaniel, McMurry
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Abilene Christian Col., Abilene
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Mailing Address: W. McDaniel
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C—K. L. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.

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Northwestern Univ., Evanston
Ohio State Univ., Columbus, O.
Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.
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Mailing Address: K. L. Wilson
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REPORTS OF DISTRICTS

FIRST DISTRICT

EDWARD S. PARSONS, NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY

INTERCOLLEGIATE athletics among the colleges of the First District are definitely in full swing, although it may be some time before the whole program levels off to what might be called normal.

As is true in other districts, all of the members are carrying heavy overloaded enrollments which are, in part, the cause of many unusual and difficult problems. For example, some of the colleges find it necessary to schedule classes during evenings and other odd hours, making it impossible for some of the students to take part in the intercollegiate athletic programs. Others have found it necessary, because of the overload of students, to set up off-campus programs for the freshman class in localities some distance from the site of the college proper. It has been necessary to set up an entirely separate athletic plant and program for these students.

These and other variations from normal conditions mean that it will be some time before many of the colleges in the district will be back on "even keel."

Although no specific agreement was adopted, there was a general understanding among the members of the Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics at its meeting last December, that freshman and transfer rules would be resumed among the members of the First District in the fall of 1947. Apparently there have been a few instances in which one or both of these rules have not been re-established. It is to be hoped that all of the colleges will have resumed the transfer rule in full by next fall, and that all of the colleges having the freshman rule before the war will have definitely resumed it by that time.

Many of the colleges and universities of the First District have become members of the Eastern College Athletic Conference (see report for 1946). This newly formed conference is unique among athletic organizations in that it is by far the largest athletic conference in the country claiming jurisdiction over the eligibility rules of its members. An excerpt from the preamble of the constitution with full provision for enforcement under "Legislative Powers" reads as follows:

"To promote the establishment, maintenance and implementation of the highest standards of integrity, honesty, and efficiency in the administration, policies, and scope of amateur athletic activities in member colleges, and to enact rules of eligibility and qualifications and other rules and regulations designed to achieve those purposes, and to provide procedure for enforcement and discipline for violation thereof." Even at this early stage of the development of the conference, it seems obvious that this new organization will be of great value to its members individually and to the colleges in this section of the country collectively.

Although significant questions and important problems confront the N.C.A.A. and the member colleges at this writing, it seems reasonable to forecast a continued improvement in athletic relations and competition among the colleges of the First District, as it is probable that there has never existed a more healthy condition than at present.

SECOND DISTRICT

WILLIAM A. REID, COLGATE UNIVERSITY

IN general the reports of the member colleges of the Second District of the National Collegiate Athletic Association indicate that the college year, 1947-1948, will see sports back on the normal or pre-war level. Sports that could not be conducted during the war period have been restored and those which were maintained throughout the war have expanded so that Junior Varsity, 150 lb., B Class and Freshman athletics are in full swing. Members reporting feel relieved of many of the headaches of last year by the return of the one year residence rule for freshman and transfers.

While there are a few dissenters, the majority feel that although we anticipated G. I. difficulties because the boys are older and would not take their athletics seriously, more are participating and those taking part are in better physical condition than a year ago. Many are making real sacrifices which gives a great satisfaction in the importance they place on intercollegiate athletics.

Certainly spectator interest is at an all-time high. Last season many people believed the peak had been reached and that the recession would begin. Strangely enough, it has grown this year so that the ticket problems are greater than ever. However, certain sources note a drop in income, not from lack of interest but from larger student enrollment which, in the case of sell-out games, has reduced ticket sales to alumni, families of students and friends of the colleges.

It is also pointed out that the cost of conducting sports has greatly increased, attributable chiefly to labor, equipment, traveling and hotels, while the prices charged for football tickets and the student athletic fee have remained at pre-war levels except in cases of some traditional football games.

It is especially gratifying that many report increased interest in fencing, tennis, golf, gymnastics, wrestling and boxing. These sports are enjoying a healthy response on the various campuses. This interest is resulting in expansion of indoor and outdoor facilities. Among those reporting completed new facilities and definite plans for the future are Allegheny, Cornell, Rutgers, R.P.I. and Syracuse. Syracuse hopes a new gymnasium will soon be erected to replace Archbold Gymnasium which was completely destroyed in a disastrous fire in January of 1947. Cornell has installed permanent basketball bleachers and can now seat nine thousand and also a new steel football stand which was completed during the summer of 1947, now giving Schoellkopf Field, a capacity of 34,000, and further reports that a new gymnasium is in the offing. R.P.I. has added three new playing fields and a field house 325 feet by 200 feet is now being erected from a Navy storehouse, while plans for a stadium are complete. Ready for use in the fall of 1948 at Allegheny College will be a new football field, running track and adjacent thereto, facilities for soccer and varsity baseball.

The largest college athletic conference in the United States has been organized among Eastern colleges according to a recent report of Asa S. Bushnell, Commissioner of the Eastern College Athletic Conference. Fifty-three colleges and universities in the New England and Middle Atlantic States have been voted charter memberships under the conference's plan of reorganization.

The ten year old Eastern College Athletic Conference, formerly a federation of intercollegiate leagues and associations was transformed earlier this year into an organization of colleges with the unit of membership the college itself. A constitution was drafted and a strict eligibility code adopted. In commenting on the organization we quote Mr. Bushnell as follows:

"This reorganization is particularly significant because it meets a long-felt need of creating — for the first time in the history of college athletics in the East — a single set of exacting eligibility rules which can be supported and followed by all the institutions in the area. In the past smaller groups of colleges in the territory have maintained codes of this same general sort but some collegiate bodies have had conflicting codes. Now a single standard is available to all colleges in the large eastern district."

The Eastern College Athletic Conference's present structural alterations complete its metamorphosis from a loose formation of eastern colleges into a well-knit, strongly united conference.

Director Carl K. Dellmuth of Swarthmore College reports the beginning of instruction of Australian Rules Football on an intramural basis. Mr. Dellmuth in making his report indicates that his enthusiasm for this game is so sincere that he would have no hesitancy in recommending that the National Collegiate Athletic Association investigate its possibilities immediately. Mr. Dellmuth's report of the experience with this game on an intramural basis at Swarthmore is as follows:

"I saw this game while I was in Australia this summer and it impressed me as being a form of recreation which would appeal at once to American participants and spectators. We are beginning very modestly at first, but feel confident other institutions would be interested in adopting this game in some part of their respective programs. I can assure you that it is an exciting game which features fast and open play, unbelievably good kicking, and rugged body contact of the style which would please Americans. This game is not to be confused with Rugby, but is a special brand of football originated in Melbourne in 1858."

THIRD DISTRICT

A. W. HOBBS, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THIS District is glad to welcome two members which have been voted in this fall: Rollins College of Winter Park, Florida, and the University of Richmond, Richmond, Virginia.

From accounts in the papers it seems clear that all forms of athletics have enjoyed a good year since our last report. Not only is this true from a financial standpoint but also from the greater number of young men who have participated in the different sports. It seems that all the member institutions have increased, considerably, the facilities for more general participation by more students than ever before. There is a greatly increased intramural program and many colleges have Junior Varsity teams in several sports and playing regular schedules. It is not possible to strike a pessimistic note about intercollegiate athletics in this area if we are thinking of the interest and the number of students being reached in one way or another. It is true that boxing has suffered a steady decline in recent years but in my opinion its demise as an intercollegiate sport, if it be a sport, is a gain rather than a loss.

If we turn our attention to the avowed reason for existence of colleges and universities we cannot be so well pleased with ourselves. If we have not departed from our first principles then their functioning is fairly well hidden from the public. The vast preparations for football, the great multiplicity of Bowl games, the preseason training, the pampering of the stars by the Press and Radio, the diligent search for recruits, all give the impression that education is certainly a poor second in our interest. Athletics cannot be blamed for this appearance as the only culprit; rather is it a sign of "our time." It would appear, from those who make the most noise, that alumni care little about Alma Mater except that she put out a winning football team. Of course, this is not true, but we allow it to have the appearance of truth. If the present effort by the N.C.A.A. to deflate some of the extravagancies practiced in the name of College Sport can be made to work, education will be the gainer.

However, we must make ourselves aware of the fact that we are responsible to a large extent for everything which has gone on under our aegis. Those who believe in learning as the chief function of a college must realize that they too have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Under us, education in the United States has lost prestige. Nor is it a decent "alibi" to say that we have been trying to educate too many of the uneducable; always placing the blame upon outside conditions. It has always been our duty to lead the way, but we have too often allowed the leadership to pass from our hands to those who believe that a mere show is sufficient. In our effort to recapture some of this leadership we must keep in mind the fact that having lost it, if in truth we ever possessed it, it will be necessary to produce a "moral equivalent" for the vast amount of energy poured into all the so-called extracurricular activities. If we can do that along with our attempt to "clean up intercollegiate athletics" we shall have made real progress. The danger is that during this year of grace those who have been in authority in athletics at the various member institutions have figured out means by which they can sign on the dotted line but still do the same things they have been doing in regard to recruiting and other questionable practices. If this is what will happen then we have made no progress.

FOURTH DISTRICT

GEORGE L. RIDER, MIAMI UNIVERSITY

A YEAR ago there was a tremendous resurgence of interest in all intercollegiate sport. Not only were there huge numbers of men reporting for the varsity squads, but

the spectator interest was so great that many institutions were unable to provide adequate seating for the thousands wishing to see their favorite team in action. As we are now nearing the end of the 1947 football season, it is fairly safe to predict that the current season will surpass all previous records in attendance and general public interest.

With this tremendous public and institutional interest in intercollegiate sport and the inevitable pressure for winning teams and the accompanying bids to the increasing number of bowl and garden games, it would appear that many of our educational institutions have gone into the BUSINESS of athletics primarily and that the idea of athletics for the social, moral, and educational values to the students and participants is old fashioned, secondary, and of minor importance. **Question:** What is the purpose of intercollegiate athletics?

At this time in early November, the University of Notre Dame and the University of Michigan, each undefeated in football, are the ranking teams among the larger universities in this district. There probably has never been a year in N.C.A.A. history when there were as many good football teams as there are this season. This may be due in part to the many veterans who make up a substantial part of the teams. It is generally agreed that the veteran in his second year of competition since returning from service is a much improved performer. Most of the teams in this district are still heavily manned with veterans.

Most of the colleges and universities in this district have returned to the pre-war rule requiring freshmen and transfers a year of residence before becoming eligible for varsity participation. The principle exception to this rule is one adopted by the Mid-American Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, and several other institutions, which permits a veteran to become eligible upon admission if he has not participated in intercollegiate competition in another institution. A transfer veteran having intercollegiate competition in one institution is required to establish residence the same as any other transfer. This return to the freshman and transfer rule has practically doubled the number of men now participating in sports. In addition to the freshman teams with limited schedules, a number of institutions, particularly the Western Conference Schools, have added Junior Varsity competition where regular inter-school games have been played either the afternoon before or the morning of the varsity game between the same two schools. Competition with 150 pound football teams has also been given a trial with four schools in the Western Conference fielding teams and playing regular schedules.

This tremendous increase in participation has in turn made it necessary for most institutions to increase their staff personnel as well as facilities and equipment. Despite the increased revenue realized from huge crowds at games, it is interesting and vital to note that the budget of most schools is strained to the limit with these new and larger expenses from increased programs and higher costs. It is no secret that many schools in this district will be lucky to balance their athletic budget for the year.

From an administrative standpoint, all seem to agree that this has been a difficult year. The wartime carry-over has provided many complex problems, not only eligibility, but in taking care of an all-time high in enrollment. The crowded facilities, with older and more worldly men, men who are critical and some who perhaps have seen too much for their age, have taxed the ingenuity of the coaches and administrators. These men are too wise and too serious in most cases to be fooled and therefore, the coach or the administrator, has had to prove that he has the goods.

The enrollment in the colleges and universities of this district has increased rather generally from 20 to 40% over the preceeding year. For example, the enrollment at Illinois increased from 15,000 in 1946 to 20,000 in 1947, at Ohio State from 16,200 in 1946 to 24,500 in 1947, and at Minnesota from 22,000 in 1946 to 29,000 in 1947, etc. This tremendous increase in enrollment has created many problems only one of which is that of providing adequate seating at games for the student body. This is most critical in basketball where in many institutions the total number of students outnumbers the available number of seats by more than two to one. In several schools a system has been adopted where half the student body attend one game and the other half the next game. This great demand for tickets to games has again provided a fertile field for the scalpers.

With the 1948 Olympic Games only a few months away, there has been a growing interest in those sports in which the United States will participate. The colleges and universities of this district have responded quite generously to the N.C.A.A. effort in raising \$150,000 to send our teams to London next summer. Most of the institutions have designated one football game during the 1947 season for a voluntary 25c contribution to the United States Olympic Fund with each admission. The response to date has been very encouraging.

The Fourth District played host during the past year to five N.C.A.A. championships. The Wrestling Championship was held at the University of Illinois and the team championship was won by Cornell College of Mt. Vernon, Iowa,

with State Teachers College of Cedar Falls, Iowa, second, and the defending champion Oklahoma A & M, third. The Boxing Championship was held at the University of Wisconsin. Individual winners from the Fourth District included Charles Davey of Michigan State, 135 pounds, Cliff Lutz of Wisconsin, 145 pounds, John Lendenski of Wisconsin, 165 pounds. The 1946 Cross-Country Championship was held at Michigan State College with Drake University winning the team championship for the third consecutive time with the individual championship going to Quentin Brelsford of Ohio Wesleyan. The 1947 Meet will be held at Michigan State again on November 24. The first post-war Fencing Tournament was held at the University of Chicago with New York University winning the team championship with Chicago second. The Golf Championship was held at the University of Michigan, the championship being won by Louisiana State University. Fourth District teams to place in the first ten were Michigan fifth, Ohio State seventh, and Northwestern ninth. The individual championship was won by Jack Coyle of Louisiana State University who defeated Dave Barclay of Michigan in the finals, one up in 36 holes. The Track and Field Championship was again won by the University of Illinois' great team from the Fourth District. The Swimming Championship was won by a superb Ohio State team with 66 points. Michigan was second with 39 points, Michigan State fourth with 18 points, Purdue sixth with 10 points, and Northwestern tenth with 4 points. In basketball the Fourth District was represented in the Eastern Playoffs by the Western Conference Champions, the University of Wisconsin who lost to the City College of New York in the opening round and came back to defeat Navy in the consolation game. In tennis the best the Fourth District could do was for Notre Dame to win fifth place.

One year has elapsed since the "Principles for the Conduct of Intercollegiate Athletics" were presented individually and adopted by the 1947 Convention. In order to implement the action taken, a constitutional revision committee was appointed to study and propose amendments to or revisions of the constitution for consideration at the 1948 convention. If this set of principles, the "Sanity Code" is to become operative, it will have to be voted a part of the N.C.A.A. Constitution at this 1948 convention. At this time it appears obvious that unless the "Sanity Code" is adopted and rigidly enforced by the N.C.A.A., within a very short time it will be even more ridiculous than it is now to speak of AMATEUR athletics in our colleges and universities.

It is a recognized fact that today there is more recruiting and subsidizing of athletes than any time in the past. Some

conference groups have legalized professional athletics (yet claiming the right and privileges of amateurs) by granting Athletic Scholarships (subsidies) to the amount of all college expenses. This should perhaps be called "Base Pay," since in some institutions it is the base from which the bidding begins with the biggest bank roll the limit for a good half back.

In other conferences, these practices are frowned upon (if not outlawed). In these groups it apparently is all to the good if a well organized alumni group in Shangri-La or a Booster Club from Aztalan, or a quarterback's club of the Chamber of Commerce sends the best half back in the state to old Alma Mater. In the latter case usually the groups have been organized by the coach, a field agent, or the Athletic Director who in many cases advises the groups of the recruits they want. This is only a sample of what the average man on the street knows and is commonly called the "under the table method." This and much more goes on in what are otherwise recognized as fine colleges and universities while the college and university presidents in most of these institutions play ostrich and admit that it "couldn't happen here."

If college and university presidents continue to hide their heads in the sand and allow their coaches, directors, alumni and other outside groups to continue present practices it would seem that anything this association may do will not change the present condition very much.

It is the earnest hope that our college and university presidents will join with the N.C.A.A. and vigorously enforce the rules that are adopted at this forty-second annual convention.

FIFTH DISTRICT

H. H. KING, KANSAS STATE COLLEGE

ATTENDANCE: The attendance at all our intercollegiate games in this District has been greater than ever before. In many instances some of the more publicized games have been sold out for weeks before the date of the game. Limited seating capacities have held down the attendance that otherwise we would have had.

With basketball the seating problem has been particularly bad because of the swollen registrations of all colleges. The situation becomes rather severe when the student enrollment runs from 7,000 to 10,000. All these students have purchased tickets for basketball games and find that only a percentage of about 50 or less can attend any particular game. Some of the schools have sold tickets of different colors by which 50% of the student body may see only half

of the games on the local floor. The student body alone would mean a regular attendance of 10 to 12,000 but with a seating capacity that in most gymnasiums will handle 2 to 3,000. The students naturally are clamoring for more seating capacity but have rather graciously accepted the situation as it exists in these various schools.

Some of the schools have state appropriations permitting the election of large and commodious field houses with proposed seating capacities around 18,000 but the inability to obtain structural materials, particularly steel, has seriously hampered the building of these field houses. It must be said that basketball is very much on the up-grade in this District. Attendance would be much larger if there were accommodations to handle the crowds.

Another sport which has received much attention by the public is baseball. Some of the conferences, particularly the Big Six, have round-robin programs. Baseball runs into a little difficulty in a northern section of this District because baseball comes too early for the season in this region. The southern half is usually able to carry out a complete baseball season.

Lack of indoor facilities for training track is also hampering the development of track men for indoor track in the northern section of this District where spring training is late appearing for indoor track work. Pressure on indoor track could be removed if facilities for indoor track were available at these more northerly placed institutions.

RULES AND REGULATIONS: The rules and regulations for the conferences of this District have been receiving serious consideration for many months, particularly has this been the case since the proposed changes in the Constitution of the N.C.A.A., have been publicized from the N.C.A.A. meetings. One Conference is the M.V.I.A.A., still referred to by sport reporters as the Big Six, although there are now 7 state institutions in this Conference since the addition of the University of Colorado, December 1. Special meetings have been held by this Big Six Conference at which consideration has been given to these proposed rules and regulations under the N.C.A.A.

Two special meetings have been held, both at Kansas City, one in December of last year at which meeting the Heads of all the institutions of our Conference were present with the Faculty Representatives. Another meeting was held on June 28-29, 1947, at which time was devoted to recodification of the rules and regulations under which we were operating and also to the adoption of some new rules and regulations for this Conference. Much time and discussion have been devoted particularly to Section 4 which deals with

"Principles Governing Financial Aids to Athletes," and Section 5 involving "Principles Governing Recruiting." These two sections, as indicated, received very serious consideration. The Big Six, anticipating changes in the N.C.A.A. rules has inaugurated, effective this year, the following:

Principles Governing Financial Aids To Athletes.

- a. Financial aids in the form of scholarships or fellowships not awarded on the basis of athletic ability shall be permitted without loss of eligibility on the part of the recipient, providing such award is made by the regular agency established by the awarding institution for such purposes and the existence of such scholarship or fellowship and its terms are announced in an official publication of such institution.
- b. Any other financial aid originating from any source other than persons on whom the recipient may be naturally or legally dependent for support shall be permitted without loss of eligibility only if approved and awarded on the basis of need by the regular agency established in the recipient's institution for granting of aids to all students. In no event, except when the total aid awarded is in the form of governmental grant, shall such aid exceed tuition for instruction and for stated incidental fees. The acceptance of financial aid beyond that specifically here stated shall render the recipient ineligible for intercollegiate athletic competition.
- c. Any scholarship or other aid to an athlete shall be awarded only through a regular agency approved by the institution for the granting of aid to all students; this agency shall give the recipient a written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms of the award.
- d. No athlete shall be deprived of financial aids permitted by paragraphs "a" and "b" of this section because of failure to participate in intercollegiate athletics.
- e. Compensation of an athlete for employment shall be commensurate with the service rendered.
- f. No one shall be denied student aid because he is an athlete.

This has been in operation since that June meeting in Kansas City. Difficulty has been encountered administering these regulations concerning aids. One of the difficulties has been encountered in regard to the regulation of the aid that is given to athletes. These are state institutions and none of them are permitted to refund the aid to needy students as set up by this regulation. Not all the schools have regular agencies approved by the institution which permit the school to refund a sum equal in an amount equivalent to

that paid by the students in enrolling in the institution. The cost for enrollment for all the state schools are practically the same. They differ from each other by very small amounts. I do not believe the recipients for this aid for enrollment have been given written statements of the amount, duration, conditions and terms of the award.

These are matters which require some time to be put in proper operation. No doubt attempts will be made in our December meeting of this year of our Conference to work out a uniform procedure for handling these aids to needy students in a similar way since all these institutions are operating on the same conditions. It may be necessary for these rules governing financial aid to athletes to be slightly changed to conform with the final statement of Section 4 in the next annual meeting of the N.C.A.A. The new write-up as sent out from the National Office of the N.C.A.A., does not differ very much from the rules and regulations as approved by the M.V.I.A.A.

Section 5 of the new proposal of the N.C.A.A. dealing with "Principles Governing Recruiting" has received very much discussion in this region. Most of the conferences have been permitting their coaches and athletic staff in general to solicit prospective athletic students with the various institutions. It is thought by a number of our members that the athletic staff should be permitted to approach prospective athletes and attempt to induce them to their institutions. One of the difficulties mentioned has been that the athletic staff covering the same territory and approaching the same prospective students are likely to find themselves in a competition which may have a tendency to cause a coach or an athletic member of a staff to tend to offer, although he has no right to do so, a sum and financial aid exceeding that set up by the rules of the Conference.

Another subject for discussion in this region is that regarding the personnel of athletic squads. This question exists in the Big Six Conference and a racial situation is working out fairly well. The question is still under discussion and in a recent meeting of the Big Six Conference, which includes some institutions of the South as well as those of the North, an amicable arrangement, under which they have been playing, has been reached. That rule is as follows:

POLICY REGARDING PERSONNEL OF ATHLETIC SQUADS. In each institution of the conference the personnel of athletic squads shall be determined in accordance with the laws of the sovereign state, regulations imposed by said institutions of the conference, and the personnel of visiting squads shall be so selected as to conform with any

restrictions imposed upon a host institution by the sovereign authority, or the authorities that govern said host institution.

As far as the governing bodies of these institutions are concerned these rules have been working very well. However, a student body in some of these schools has been meeting and having discussions regarding this rule and are asking that a slight difference in the rules be adopted. This, however, is a matter that will be discussed fully in the coming meeting of the Big Six Conference.

It appears that athletics has reached a high point throughout this nation. The public has shown great interest and as long as we are able to carry on our games in such manner as to receive the approval of the public, athletics will continue to develop in this region. There appears to be a great possibility of future development in athletics in this District.

SIXTH DISTRICT

H. E. BRAY, THE RICE INSTITUTE

DURING the past year intercollegiate sports in the Southwest as everywhere, have returned to peacetime standards of activity. The various conferences of the region have maintained full programs in major and minor sports.

During this time, the New Mexico A & M College has become a member of the association.

Competition between institutions to obtain athletic recruits is keen; and the press as usual has not failed to play up a few spectacular cases, involving well-known high school stars, thus giving the impression that the general situation is scandalous. The fact is that conditions are not so bad — in fact they are improving in this regard. Directors of athletics and coaches of the section are more and more conforming to ethical methods. The secretary of the Southwest Conference, Mr. Stewart, is doing a great deal in the eastern part of the district to promote a spirit of fairness and restraint among rival athletic departments; and there are signs that his efforts will be successful. Mr. Larson of the Border Conference has for some time exerted a similar influence in the western part of the district. This is clearly a necessary step toward the reform of intercollegiate athletics. Without a good spirit of mutual understanding, based on honesty and square dealing, it is impossible to make progress toward the ideals of amateur sport.

So far as we know, all institutional members in this district have returned to normal eligibility regulations. No freshmen enrolling after September, 1947, will compete on

varsity teams. The eligibility of transfer students whose status is complicated by circumstances arising out of war service, are being submitted individually to a vote of the conference representatives — this holds in the Border and Southwest Conferences.

For the historical record the following items are worthy of note: In the 1946 football season Arkansas and Rice were tied for the championship of the Southwest Conference. Arkansas, chosen to represent the conference, played a tie game with Louisiana State in the Cotton Bowl, while Rice defeated Tennessee in the Orange Bowl. In the same conference, Texas won in basketball after a brilliant campaign with twenty-six wins and two defeats. Texas as usual won the baseball championship but was nosed out in track and field by the well-balanced team of Texas A & M. In the football season just concluded Southern Methodist University completed a remarkably successful season, beating the very strong Texas team by a single point and remaining undefeated, though tied in their last game by the oncoming Texas Christian University team. As Champions of the Southwest Conference, Southern Methodist will play against Pennsylvania State in the Cotton Bowl. Texas will meet Alabama in the Sugar Bowl.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

M. I. SIGNER, COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES

THE year 1947 in the Rocky Mountain region was marked by increased interest in all branches of intercollegiate sports. Increased use of air transportation will help in overcoming geographical barriers and new athletic relationship may result from this mode of travel.

In general increased crowds are in evidence at all sports events, particularly football. This is true not only in the larger centers of population but also in the smaller communities.

Skiing continues to increase in popularity. Most of the institutions are so situated that facilities are available for this sport.

Eligibility rules are still in the process of returning to prewar status. It seems certain that by the fall of 1948 the return to prewar status will be complete.

A change in conference affiliation by one of our institutions has led to a general discussion of a realignment of conferences of the district. What the future holds in this respect cannot be predicted at this time.

District Seven was host to the N.C.A.A. Track and Field Championship held at the University of Utah, Salt Lake

City, June 20 and 21st. Also the Western Regional N.C.A.A. baseball play-offs were held in Denver in June. Our district was represented by the University of Denver.

The conferences in our district are in general agreement with the N.C.A.A. proposed code for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics. Some discussion has centered around paragraph 5 of this code, and it is felt that very careful consideration must be given this section.

Local problems are handled by an executive committee. The members are: the Vice President for District Seven, the member next in succession for Vice President; the secretaries of the two conferences and one elected member. The Vice President of the district is determined by rotation.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

STANLEY B. FREEBORN, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DISTRICT Eight comprises the states bordering on the Pacific plus Idaho, Hawaii, State University of Montana in Montana, and Nevada, which has no member institution. It is a relatively small district numerically as it includes only twenty-three schools, including San Diego State College, Santa Barbara College of the University of California and Loyola at Los Angeles, which were added this year. Twelve other schools are affiliated through membership in the Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Athletic Conference and the Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference which are allied members.

One interesting curiosity that is probably not duplicated in any other district is the fact that four of the twenty-three members belong to the same institution, the University of California. Inasmuch as the four campuses, Berkeley, Los Angeles, Davis and Santa Barbara, all maintain separate athletic programs and schedules and the transfer rule is enforced between them except when the transfers are necessitated by curricular requirements, it has seemed wise to recognize their identity in this fashion.

The restrictions adopted by most of the tax supported schools to limit freshman and sophomore applicants to residents of their respective states has tended to reduce the number of wandering athletes in these institutions to a minimum and increase the number of out-of-state students in the institutions which do not recognize the state line distinctions. This fact was brought into sharp focus by the fact that one of the larger state universities fielded a football team whose starting lineup at no time in the year contained more than two men whose homes were more than fifty miles from the University. Contrasted with this was a small-

er institution with no residence rules whose traveling squad was reputed to have had few men from west of the Mississippi.

In general, athletic programs on the Pacific Slope are back to pre-war standards but at a decided increase in tempo. Veterans now constitute a majority on practically every squad. Coaches, at least the successful ones, have been quick to recognize that they are dealing with a different "manner of man" from the adolescents they directed before the war. The vast majority of them are competing because they can't resist the lure of competition. They appreciate instructions but are particularly intolerant of "drill-master" tactics. All in all, intercollegiate athletics at nearly every institution are being conducted on a much higher plane than before the war. Because of better financial support more sports are being recognized and financed; the squads in the older sports are being maintained at a higher number; and intercollegiate competition is being sponsored for reserve and weight teams.

The public has responded enthusiastically to the rejuvenated programs of intercollegiate sport. Three football teams on the Coast played before more than 600,000 spectators during the 1947 season.

Encouraged by expanded facilities of air travel there has been a marked increase of intersectional competition between comparable institutions. Air travel has also provided means for eliminating loss of academic time in intrasectional competition within the district particularly during the period of the year when flights are not apt to be cancelled by inclement weather conditions.

REPORTS OF RULES AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

THE Executive and Rules Committee of the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association of America and the NCAA Soccer Rules Committee met in joint session in Philadelphia, April 20, 1947, to review and clarify rules that had been a source of controversy, and also to consider a request from the Eligibility Committee of the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference to promulgate a general ruling on the eligibility of players in intercollegiate ranks who are playing or have played with professional soccer teams under an amateur form of contract. In the rules of the Federation Internationale de Football Association it is permissible for an amateur signed on an amateur form of contract to play on a professional team without losing his amateur status provided he receives no consideration of any kind for his services other than actual expenses.

These two decisions were reached in the joint meeting:

- 1) Although permissible under International Rules for amateurs to play on professional teams, it is considered to be a dangerous and unnecessary precedent to follow in intercollegiate competition.
- 2) That no retroactive ruling be passed which would unjustly penalize any player who acting in good faith had played as an amateur with professional teams.

The following resolution was adopted and is thereby promulgated as an official ruling of the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association of America:

"Any undergraduate who plays on a professional soccer team subsequently to July 1, 1947 shall be ineligible of intercollegiate competition."

The discussion on the playing rules was for the purpose of rule clarification. The Committee suggested changes in wording and listing of the penalties for infringements immediately after the rule involved. The meaning of the rules, themselves, were not changed. The rules that were affected and appear in their corrected forms in the 1947 NCAA

Soccer Guide were: LAWS V (Sections E, F, G, J); XI (b); XII (Section 3); XV; and XVIII.

ROBERT H. DUNN, Swarthmore College,
Chairman, Rules Committee.

BASEBALL

THREE years ago two well-known Eastern College Baseball Coaches, Everett Barnes of Colgate and Joseph Bedenk of Penn State, alarmed over the state of affairs of college baseball, decided to do something about it. They contacted twenty prominent coaches in the interest of giving baseball a shot in the arm.

The outcome was the formation of the American Association of College Baseball Coaches. Everett Barnes was named its first president and the association membership now exceeds 150 college coaches.

Its objectives, briefly defined, involve a pledge to further the game of baseball in schools and colleges and to pattern a uniform code of ethics for players and coaches.

In 1946 the Association sponsored a Collegiate All-Star Game in Fenway Park at Boston. The two teams, one from the East, the other from the West, were made up from forty players selected from thirty-five colleges and universities.

In 1947 the College Baseball Coaches Association, through its President Clint Evans, requested the N.C.A.A. to conduct a college baseball play-off to determine a college champion team.

For a number of years of the N.C.A.A. had not appointed a Baseball Committee. Due to the keen interest that had developed in all parts of the country for some type of a national tournament or play-off in baseball, the Executive Committee of the N.C.A.A. at its meeting in January, 1947, directed the Committee to reinstate the Baseball Committee as provided for in the constitution. The following baseball committee was appointed.

1st Dist. Walter Snell	Brown University
2nd Dist. E. D. Barnes	Colgate University
3rd Dist. J. V. Sikes	University of Georgia
4th Dist. John Kobs	Michigan State College
5th Dist. A. J. Lewandowski	University of Nebraska
6th Dist. Lloyd Messersmith	Southern Methodist Univ.
7th Dist. Harry Carlson	University of Colorado
8th Dist. Clinton Evans	University of California
At large, Frank G. McCormick, Chairman	

On January 23, 1947, at the N.C.A.A. offices in Chicago, the chairman met with John Kobs, secretary of the College Baseball Coaches Association, Kenneth L. Wilson and William Reed. The following plan was recommended to each member of the Baseball Committee requesting suggestions, recommendations, approval or disapproval.

1. The N.C.A.A. will appoint a Tournament Committee of three to carry out and promote a National Intercollegiate Baseball play-off.

2. The Tournament Committee will appoint a committee of three in each of the eight districts for the purpose of selecting their district representatives. Their representatives may be selected as the outstanding team in the district or by play-off but will be selected on or before the 15th day of June, 1947.

3. The Tournament Baseball Committee will establish an Eastern Division play-off for districts 1, 2, 3, 4, and a Western Division play-off for districts 5, 6, 7, 8, where the district representatives will on June 20 and 21 play a sudden death elimination tournament to determine the Eastern and Western championships.

4. The Tournament Baseball Committee will set up a final championship tournament between the winners of the Eastern and Western play-offs to be played on June 26, 27, 28, the best 2 games out of 3.

5. The Tournament Committee should select sites to produce income so as to keep the deficit to a minimum. The Tournament Committee should ask the N.C.A.A. to indemnify against deficits not to exceed a definite amount of money.

The above plan was approved.

At a meeting in Chicago February 7, 1947 John Kobs, A. J. Lewandowski, K. L. Wilson, Bill Reed and the chairman met to formulate a plan to be submitted to the Executive Committee of the N.C.A.A. The following was recommended:

1. That the Baseball Committee request from the National Collegiate Athletic Association the sum of \$5,000 to be used in the financing of an annual college baseball championship play-off and for the promotion of college baseball.

2. That the N.C.A.A. National Tournament Baseball Committee will be composed of five. The following are recommended for 1947:

Frank G. McCormick, chairman, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

Clinton Evans, University of California, Berkeley, Calif

E. D. Barnes, Colgate University, Hamilton, New York

John Kobs, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich

James H. Stewart, commissioner, Southwest Athletic

Conference, P.O. Box 6233, Dallas 2, Texas

3. That the district selection committee will consist of three men. The chairman of this committee will be the district representative on the N.C.A.A. Baseball Committee and he will immediately select two men from his district (preferably baseball coaches) to complete the Selection Committee.

4. That the Executive Assistant of the N.C.A.A. and W. Nick Kerbawy of Michigan State be appointed as the publicity committee.

The Executive Committee of the N.C.A.A. voted its approval.

The Tournament Committee immediately started to put the plan into operation. They were assisted by members of the Baseball Committee, the College Baseball Coaches Association, baseball coaches, athletic directors, and interested individuals. On May 22, 1947, a memorandum was issued outlining in detail the arrangements for the N.C.A.A. Baseball Play-offs.

The announcement of the Baseball Play-offs for the Collegiate Championship was well received. College players and coaches were enthusiastic in their support. The new program acted as a stimulant to college baseball as it increased play. The fans showed their approval through increased attendance at college games. The most significant reception was from the Press, Radio and Magazines. They gave the program national publicity. It was the best publicized event the N.C.A.A. staged during the past year. The Chairman wishes to thank the Press, Radio and Magazines for their support and to commend Nick Kerbawy, chairman of the Publicity Committee, and the Committee for an excellent job, well done. The following men served on the Publicity Committee:

Nick Kerbawy, Chairman

Charles R. Loftus

Roger Rambeaux

Homer Dunham

Organized baseball gave its support and provided umpires for the play-offs. Mr. George Trautman, President, The National Association Professional Baseball Leagues, arranged

with the International and Eastern Leagues for the Eastern Play-off and with the Pacific Coast and Western League for the Western Play-off. Mr. Frank Shaughnessy, President, The International League, sent Edward Bromanski, and Mr. Tom Richardson, President, The Eastern League, sent George McDonald. Mr. Clarence Rowland, President, The Pacific Coast League, sent Al Mutart, and Senator Edward C. Johnson, President, The Western League, sent Dave Brown. Mr. Will Harridge, President, The American League of Professional Baseball Clubs, provided two umpires for the finals and sent William McKinley and Edwin Hurley. The umpiring was of the highest quality and contributed greatly to the success of the play-offs. The Committee wishes to thank the above individuals and their organizations for their support and for the services of the umpires.

In all districts except the Third, the Selection Committees designated their representative without a tournament. The Third District Committee held a tournament at Charlotte, North Carolina, June 12, 13, and 14 with Alabama, Auburn, Clemson, and Virginia competing in the tournament. Clemson won the champions. There were over 5,000 paid admissions, with net receipts of \$2,025.04. \$1,771.20 was prorated to the four teams for travel expenses. The Third District Selection Committee is commended for the successful conduct of the tournament.

The following report on the Eastern, Western, and Final Tournament is a summary of detailed reports filed with the secretary of the N.C.A.A.

Yale University was selected as the site for the Eastern play-off when the Yale Board of Athletic Control, through the Director of Athletics, Robert J. H. Kiphuth, made Yale facilities available.

The following staff members of Yale Athletic Association were selected as the tournament committee:

Tournament Director, Ethan Allen
Business Manager, William E. Perkins
Publicity, Charles R. Loftus

The Committee sent a bulletin to the visiting teams a week prior to the tournament, which gave detailed information as to housing, meals, transportation, facilities, and conduct of the play-off. The bulletin was helpful to the competing teams and will aid future tournament directors with their organization. All teams were housed on the Yale campus and obtained their meals in nearby restaurants.

Pairings were made as follows:

Friday, June 20

1:30 p.m. First Game — Yale vs. Clemson

Second Game — Illinois vs. New York University

Saturday, June 21

1:30 p.m. First Game — Two winning teams

Second Game — Two losing teams (Consolation)

Yale defeated Clemson, 7-3 in the first game, but New York University and Illinois, after playing four scoreless innings, had the game called because of rain. New York University and Illinois played the first game Saturday with New York University winning, 2-1. In the second game Yale won from New York University, 6-4. The consolation game was not played.

The attendance was affected by rain and threatening weather. In the two days there were 3,700 paid admissions with net receipts of \$2,823.82. The amount of \$3,224.84 was prorated to the visiting teams. Illinois received \$1,515.67. Clemson received \$1,289.94. New York University received \$419.23.

The tournament was well organized and the committee put on a most successful tournament. Edward Bromanski of the International League and George McDonald of the Eastern League umpired the three games. The committee wishes to express its thanks and appreciation to Robert J. H. Kiphuth, Ethan Allen, William E. Perkins, Charles R. Loftus and citizens of New Haven who contributed to the success of the Eastern Play-off.

Denver was selected as the site for the Western Play-off at the invitation of C. W. Hubbard, Director of Athletics, University of Denver. His invitation was supported by prominent civic organizations.

The following staff members of Denver University Athletic Association were selected as the tournament committee:

Tournament Director, C. W. Hubbard
Business Manager, David C. Wyatt
Publicity, Roger Rambeaux
Promotion, E. E. Ketchum
Equipment, John W. Baker

The following Advisory Committee was appointed:

Mr. Dave Garland, Representing Denver Semi-pro Baseball
Mr. Trevor Thomas, Representing American Legion Baseball
Mr. Jack Evans, Representing Denver Public Schools
Rev. Father Moynihan, Representing Denver Parochial Schools
Mr. Chet Nelson, Representing the Rocky Mountain News
Mr. Jack Carberry, Representing the Denver Post
Mr. Bruce Hanby, Representing the Denver Post
Mr. Mark Schueber, Representing Denver Radio Stations
Mr. John Conrad, Representing Denver Old Timers League
Mr. Frederick Adams, Representing Young America League

The committee arranged for housing and meals at the best hotels in downtown Denver. All games were played at the Western League Baseball Park.

Pairings were made as follows:

Friday, June 20

2:30 p.m. University of Texas vs. University of Oklahoma

8:00 p.m. University of California vs. Denver University
(Lights)

Saturday, June 21

6:00 p.m. Two losing teams (Consolation)

8:00 p.m. Two winning teams (Lights)

Opening Ceremonies: Preceding the opening game at 2:30 p.m., June 20, a panorama of the splendid boys baseball program in Denver was staged with 1,000 boys in their Young American League and Junior American Legion baseball uniforms parading to the flag pole for flag-raising ceremonies. Over 500 orphans from Denver's Orphanage were guests at the opening game.

University of Texas defeated Oklahoma in a thriller by the score of 10-9, in the first game. In the second game under the lights the University of California defeated Denver in a pitching duel. The stage was set for the final and then came the rain. It rained all day Saturday and Sunday forenoon. The ground was very soft but by burning gasoline and spreading dry top soil the diamond was made playable at 3:00 p.m. Sunday, June 22. The University of California defeated Texas by scoring the winning run in the ninth inning to win 8-7. The consolation game was canceled.

Again the attendance was affected by rain and postponement. For the three games there were 5,630 paid admissions with net receipts of \$3,004.81. The climax that had been built plus interest in the first day's play and the excellent publicity and promotion of the Denver Committee lead me to the opinion that the tournament would have netted \$6,000.00 to \$8,000.00 with a break in the weather. The amount of \$3,558.00 was prorated to the visiting teams. California received \$1,494.61. Texas received \$1,138.775. Oklahoma received \$925.24.

The Committee wishes to commend and express its thanks to C. W. Hubbard, Roger Rambeaux, David C. Wyatt, E. E. Ketchum, John W. Baker, and the Denver Citizens who assisted in staging a successful tournament under most difficult conditions.

Western Michigan College at Kalamazoo, Michigan, was selected as the site for the National Play-off on the invitation of Dr. Paul V. Sangren, President, and Judson A. Hyames, Director of Athletics. It was fitting that this tournament be held at Western Michigan not only because of its modern baseball plant, but also because of Juddy Hyames' years of leadership in college baseball.

The following is the organization of the tournament committees:

General Chairman: J. A. Hyames	Charles Maher
Assistant: Mike Gary	Roy Weitz
Field and General Game	Don Scott
Arrangements:	Ed Gabel
Tickets and Concessions:	Housing and Meals:
(Junior Chamber of Commerce)	Chairman: C. B. MacDonald
Chairman: Charles Giberson	Towner Smith
Lloyd Neujahr	Clayton Maus
Dewey Plough	Entertainment:
Publicity:	Chairman: John Gill
Chairman: Homer Dunham	Dean John C. Hoekje
Len Colby	Reception of Guests:
Jerry Hagan	Chairman: Charles Maher

The committee arranged for housing and meals in Walwood Hall Dormitory on the Western Michigan College campus. The games were at Hyames Field on the campus. The stadium is of permanent concrete and steel construction with 2,400 permanent seats under cover and 1,800 bleacher seats.

The tournament drew a number of outstanding guests including Commissioner A. B. Chandler, Clint Evans, Eppie Barnes, and John Kobs. Also in attendance were your chairman from the N.C.A.A. Committee; Jack Kline, Notre Dame; Fred McKale, Arizona; Lil Dimmitt, Texas; Burt Shipley, Maryland; Floyd Stahl, Ohio State; Therlow McCrady, Kansas State; and Joe Truskowski, Wayne; baseball coaches. Hugh Fullerton of the A.P., Bill Chipman, New York Daily News; Henry Johnston, Colgate; Nick Kerbawy, Michigan State, and a number of newsmen from the middle west were also present. Eight big league scouts were present, plus Lou Fonseca, who was taking moving pictures of the tournament, and a number of outstanding leaders in athletics.

Schedule for games:

Friday, June 27
4:00 p.m. Yale vs. California

Saturday, June 28
1:15 p.m. Pre-game ceremony
1:30 p.m. Yale vs. California

A second game, if necessary, will start twenty minutes after the end of the first game.

The Friday game was delayed forty-five minutes because of rain but was completed with California winning, 17-4 after making eleven runs in the ninth inning. California won the championship by winning the first game on Saturday, 8-7.

During the pre-game ceremony on Saturday, a plaque was presented to Dr. S. A. Fregal, son-in-law of Judson A. Hyames, Director of Physical Education and Athletics, Western Michigan College, in the absence of Mr. Hyames who was seriously ill during the period of the tournament.

Commissioner A. B. Chandler and Frank McCormick, Chairman, spoke during the pre-game ceremony. Nick Kerbawy was Master of Ceremonies.

A press room was set up at the Burdick Hotel as headquarters for people connected with the tournament. A real highlight was a complimentary dinner given to the teams, coaches, major league officials, and guests at Walwood Hall at 7:00 p.m. Friday evening, June 27. President Paul V. Sangren, Commissioner Chandler, Ethan Allen and a member of the Yale team, and Clint Evans and a member of his team spoke briefly following the dinner. Mike Gary presided at the dinner. Western Michigan College's hospitality at this dinner developed a friendly feeling among the competing teams and all guests in attendance.

The gate sale was disappointing but fortunately there had been a good advance sale. The sale did not reach a peak either day because of weather on the first day and the runaway score in the ninth inning of the first game. Except for that one inning both teams played very good baseball. There were 3,792 paid admissions with net receipts of \$3,082.40. All local expense was paid by Western Michigan College except for the printing of the tickets and the press headquarters at the Hotel Burdick. The amount of these two items was \$253.45. The amount of \$5,864.58 was disbursed to the two teams for travel expenses. Yale received \$2,217.78 and California received \$3,646.80.

The reaction of the people in attendance was excellent due to the courtesy and fine sportsmanship of the two teams, and the very efficient umpiring of William McKinley and Ed Hurley.

Special recognition should be given to the members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the people of Kalamazoo for their interest and cooperation.

The Committee wishes to thank President Paul V. Sangren, Judson Hyames, Mike Gary, Homer Dunham, all members of the committees and people of Kalamazoo who assisted in making a successful final play-off.

The receipts as listed are the net receipts to the N.C.A.A.

Receipts		Expenditures	
N.C.A.A.	\$ 5,000.00	National Committee ..	\$ 1,491.18
Third District	228.17	Eastern	3,224.84
Eastern	2,838.82	Western	3,558.60
Western	3,004.81	National	5,864.58
National	3,082.40		
	\$14,154.20		\$14,139.29
		Surplus	\$15.00

The N.C.A.A. in its Memorandum of May 22, 1947, agreed to pay the Eastern and Western champions their railroad fare, berth and per diem to finance their trips to the finals. The District Representatives were to receive a proration of the net receipts of their respective tournaments, not to exceed actual expenses. In computing per diem, seven days, \$6.00 per diem was allowed to the final play-off and four days, \$6.00 per diem was allowed the District Representatives.

If the District Representatives had received railroad fare, berth and per diem, expenditures would have increased \$2,603.38 to \$16,742.58. The actual net tournaments receipts were \$8,926.03.

The Tournament Committee awarded individual trophies to winners of the Eastern, Western and Final Play-offs. Walter A. Blankfort, New York City, awarded a permanent championship trophy to go to the annual winner, with the winners name to be engraved on the permanent trophy and a smaller replica of the trophy to be given to each winner for permanent possession. The N.C.A.A. Baseball Committee wishes to acknowledge the gift and to thank Mr. Blankfort.

A member of the Tournament Baseball Committee was officially assigned and attended the Eastern, Western and Final Play-offs.

Championship Series

First Game, Friday, June 27, 1947

Yale	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Davis, Gordon, 2nd	3	1	1	2	1	1
Elwell, Bolton, LF	4	1	0	0	1	0
Moher, Art, SS	3	1	1	3	5	1
Mathews, Richard, 3rd	3	0	1	3	3	2
Howe, Bill, RF	2	0	1	0	0	0
Felske, Norm, C	4	0	0	10	2	1
Bush, George, 1st	4	0	0	8	0	0
Rosenweig, Bob, CF	3	1	1	0	0	0
Quinn, Frank, P	2	0	0	0	1	0
Rossner, P	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kemp, P	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bracnara*	1	0	0	0	0	0
	29	4	5	27	13	5

*Batted for Quinn in Eighth
California

Palmer, Lyle, CF	5	0	3	1	0	0
McClain, Cliff, RF	5	1	1	2	0	0
Brown, Jim, SS	5	2	2	5	3	0
Fiscalini, John, LF	3	3	1	4	0	0
SanClemente, Ed, 3rd	5	2	2	1	2	0
O'Dell, Bob, 1st	4	1	1	9	1	0
Ramos, John, 2nd	4	1	1	2	2	0
Clayton, Doug, C	2	0	0	3	0	1
Melton, C	0	2	0	0	1	0
Barnise, Neno, P	0	0	0	0	0	1

Larner, Dick, P	5	2	2	1	4	0
ensen, P	1	0	1	0	0	0
	39	17	14	27	13	2

California	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	11	17
Yale	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Two Base hits — Mathews

Three base hits — Brown

Double plays — Moher to Bush

Sacrifice hits — Moher, Howe, McClain

Bases on balls — Off Quinn 2, Rossner 1, Kemp 2, Barnise 2, Larner 4

Struck out — by Quinn 9, Kemp 1, Larner 3

Wild pitch — Kemp Hit by pitched ball — Fiscaline, Melton

Stolen bases — Davis, Mathews, SanClemente, O'Dell

Umpires — Edwin Hurley and William McKinley (American League)

Hits — Off Barnise 1 in 0 innings (none out in first), off Larner 4 in 0 off Quinn 7 in 8 innings; off Rossner 3 in 1/2 inning; off Kemp 4 in 2/3 inning

Second Game, June 28, 1947

Yale	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Davis, 2nd	4	2	1	3	3	0
Elwell, LF	4	1	2	3	0	0
Moher, SS	4	1	1	4	1	1
Mathews, 3rd	4	1	2	0	1	1
Howe, RF	5	1	2	5	0	1
Felske, C	5	0	1	1	2	0
Bush, 1st	3	1	0	9	0	0
Rosenweig, CF	2	0	1	1	0	0
Sullivan, CF	2	0	1	1	0	0
Duffus, James, P	0	0	0	0	1	0
Goodyear, P	2	0	0	0	0	0
	35	7	10	27	9	2

California

Palmer, CF	2	1	2	0	0	0
McClain, RF	5	1	1	3	0	0
Brown, SS	4	0	0	2	1	0
Cronin, SS	1	0	0	1	3	0
Fiscalini, LF	5	3	4	1	0	0
SanClemente, 3rd	5	2	2	0	2	0
O'Dell, 1st	4	0	1	11	2	0
Jensen, Jack, P	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ramos, 2nd	4	1	2	3	3	0
Butler, P	1	0	0	1	1	0
Clayton, C	2	0	0	5	1	1
	34	8	13	27	13	1

Yale	1	1	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	7
California	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	x	8

Three base hit — Howe

Two base hit — Davis

Struck out — by Jensen 4, Butler 2, Duffus 1, Goodyear 1

Base on balls — off Jensen 6, off Butler 1

Wild pitch — Butler

Sacrifice hits — Clayton, Duffus

Stolen bases — Davis, Bush, Palmer, Fiscaline, McClain

Passed ball — Clayton 1

Umpires — McKinley and Hurley.

FRANK MCCORMICK, University of Minnesota,
Chairman, Tournament Committee.

BASKETBALL

THE annual meeting of the Basketball Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association consists of a caucus held immediately preceding the business sessions of the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada. The 1947 meetings of both groups were held in New York City on March 24, 25, and 26.

The caucus was favored by the presence of K. L. Wilson, secretary-treasurer of the N.C.A.A., and William Reed, his executive assistant. Mr. Wilson explained a directive from the Executive Committee of the N.C.A.A. which increased the membership of the Basketball Committee from nine to ten representatives by the addition of a member-at-large. The increase was necessary to maintain an adequate balance of power on the National Basketball Committee which was enlarged in 1947 by the seating of delegates from the Amateur Athletic Union.

The Basketball Tournament Committee, through its new chairman, A. C. Lonborg, reported on the sectional play-offs and outlined some of the problems encountered. To reduce these difficulties in future tournaments Mr. Lonborg's group was requested to formulate a set of general principles and procedures for the guidance of District Selection Committees, these to be given official status by reference to the Executive Committee of the N.C.A.A. for approval.

The splendid administrative and promotional efforts of the Tournament Committee led to the re-election of all members. Responsibility for the selection of sites for the 1948 games was given to the Tournament Committee with the notation that Madison Square Garden was acceptable for such contests as it recommended. Also, pressure for additional post-season competition by tournament teams was resented by the Basketball Committee which felt that reasonable limits have been reached. This opinion was transmitted to the Executive Committee with the request that it record an expression of its attitude towards further post-season play by tournament champions.

Wilbur Johns, representing the National Association of Basketball Coaches, submitted suggestions for rules changes from that group, and reported on surveys and studies made by Association members.

The meetings of the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada, which followed the N.C.A.A. caucus, were marked by harmony and fine cooperation among

the delegates from the various organizations. The A.A.U. was represented for the first time in more than a decade. The National Committee, thus, is composed of twenty members of which number ten are from the N.C.A.A.; four from the National Federation of High Schools; and two each from the Y.M.C.A., A.A.U., and Canada. Also attending all sessions was Dr. John Brown, Jr., an honorary member of the Committee and executive secretary of the National Association of Approved Basketball Officials.

In his 1946 report to the N.C.A.A., H. G. Olsen commented on a change in administrative attitude which recently has evolved into the concept that continued widening of the appeal of Basketball opposes the idea that the game belongs to any one group. Each sponsoring organization, he urged, should submerge selfish objectives and cooperate with the others for the welfare of the game. That the broader concept is being accepted is exemplified by the present composition and procedures of the National Basketball Committee. All amateur groups conducting organized basketball competition are represented either directly or indirectly on the rules committee and their games are operated under one code. Democratic means are provided whereby each group has a voice in determining provisions which govern participation and competition.

The influence of the Committee also is being exerted in other countries through its sub-committee on International Relations. Close contact is maintained with representatives in Canada, China, England, France, Spain, Egypt, Liberia and West Africa, Philippine Islands, Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Approved translations of the amateur playing rules used in the United States have been printed in French, Spanish, Portuguese and Chinese. It appears to be a reasonable prediction that the game soon will be governed by an "International Basketball Committee," and that basketball, which is already the most popular international team sport, will be played everywhere under uniform rules.

Through a wide distribution of questionnaires and reports from various groups the Committee had received numerous suggestions for improvement in playing rules or in game administration. These were discussed at great length and many were adopted. However, most of the changes involved only re-wording of existing provisions in the interest of clarity, and those which did alter the rules were minor in nature. A number of proposals were of possible but doubtful value. These were referred to various sub-committees for further study.

GEORGE R. EDWARDS, University of Missouri,
Chairman, Rules Committee.

THE 1947 BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

THE National Collegiate Athletic Association held its first basketball championship in 1939 and each year the tournament has been bigger and better than previous years. The 1947 tournament broke all previous records for attendance. Each district sent a strong, representative team with competition keen and games hard fought and well played.

The Western Playoff tournament again was held in Kansas City, Missouri with sellout crowds both nights. Reaves Peters, Commissioner of the Big Six Conference, was in charge, ably assisted by George Edward of the University of Missouri.

The Eastern Playoff and Final Championship games were again capably handled by Al Nixon, Graduate Manager of New York University. The games were staged at Madison Square Garden, New York, and the fine cooperation of Ned Irish, Vice President of the Garden, and his efficient staff contributed a great deal to the success of the tournament.

Holy Cross, winner of the Eastern Playoff, defeated Oklahoma University, winner of the Western Playoff, to give District I its first NCAA champion. The score was 58 to 47.

Suitable trophies and watches were presented to the teams and players by Kenneth L. (Tug) Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer of the NCAA.

Harold G. Olsen, who played such an important part in the starting and fostering the development of this tournament, was given an appropriate gift between halves of the Holy Cross and Oklahoma game.

The 1947 Tournament Committee was composed of: George Edwards, University of Missouri; Al Nixon, New York University; Everett Dean, Stanford University and myself.

A. C. LONBORG, Northwestern University,
Chairman, Tournament Committee

Eastern Playoffs

Holy Cross College and City College of New York, both newcomers to NCAA tourney play, were returned the finalists in the Eastern Playoffs at Madison Square Garden, March 22. The fast-moving Crusaders from New England ahead by the narrow margin of two points at the end of the first half swept City College aside in the final period to win the Eastern collegiate tournament crown, 60-45.

The University of Wisconsin, Big Nine champions and District IV representative, triumphed over the Navy, 50-49, in the East's consolation game. Glen Selbo's long one-hander turned the tide in favor of the Badgers with six seconds re-

maining and checked the last minute rally of the Middies.

In the semi-final tests, two nights earlier, Holy Cross won from the Annapolis midshipmen, 55-47; and C.C.N.Y. downed Wisconsin, 70-56.

All four teams playing in the 1947 NCAA Eastern regional tourney boasted of outstanding regular season records and were truly representative as outstanding leaders in their areas. Only Wisconsin had previously participated in earlier NCAA tournament competition, the Badgers having won the national crown in 1941.

Holy Cross, the second year under the coaching of Alvin F. "Doggie" Julian, had enjoyed a standout record in major competition and the New England quintet topped all rivals from their district despite the lack of a campus basketball court. Holy Cross won 24 and lost only three games prior to acceptance of the NCAA bid.

More than 18,000 spectators witnessed the final of the Eastern NCAA round. City College, very much at home on the Madison Square Garden court, hung up a speedy lead on invading Holy Cross. With the game less than six minutes old Coach Nat Holman's team enjoyed a 10-3 lead. The Worcester team made good on foul goals but their first floor basket did not come until almost eight minutes had gone by.

City held command and except for George Kaftan's play, Holy Cross appeared outclassed for a big part of the first half as the New Yorkers rolled to a 27-25 score.

The second half however was a far different story as Coach Julian's team found the range in the last twelve minutes. Kaftan, a former New Jersey scholastic star, aided the Holy Cross cause magnificently with a mixture of eleven field goals and eight free-toss baskets for a 30-point total — just half his team's score. Every Purple player joined in the scoring spree with seven of the nine men scoring on floor goals.

First Game

Holy Cross (55)						Navy (47)					
	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP		FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Kaftan, lf	7	7	1	2	15	Robbins, lf	1	1	1	0	3
Laska	0	0	0	0	0	Searle	1	3	2	0	4
O'Connell, rf	1	0	0	1	2	Shugart, rf	3	4	3	0	9
Cousy	3	0	0	2	6	Waldrop, c	6	4	3	3	15
Oftring, c	2	1	1	1	5	Barrow, lg	5	1	1	4	11
Mullaney, lg	9	0	0	4	18	Durham	0	0	0	1	0
McMullin	0	1	0	1	0	Rensberger	0	1	0	0	0
Haggerty, rg	3	1	1	0	7	Dick, rg	0	1	0	2	0
Curran	0	2	2	4	2	Sheehan	2	3	1	0	5
	25	12	5	15	55		18	18	11	10	47

HALFTIME SCORE — Holy Cross 29; Navy 27

OFFICIALS — William Orwig and William Haarlow

Second Game

C.C.N.Y. (70)						Wisconsin (56)					
	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP		FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Trubowitz, lf	0	0	0	1	0	Cook, lf	5	4	3	4	13
Jameson	5	0	0	1	10	Mader	0	0	0	0	0
Dambrot, rf	6	5	4	1	16	Menzel, rf	5	8	5	3	15
Galiber, c	0	6	4	4	4	Hertz	1	0	0	0	2
Farbman	2	3	2	1	6	Mills, c	2	3	2	4	6
Shapiro, lg	0	2	1	2	1	Rehfeldt	2	2	0	1	4
Finestone	4	1	1	1	9	Haarlow	0	1	1	1	1
Brickman	0	0	0	0	0	Lautenbach, lg	1	0	0	2	2
Malamed, rg	6	1	1	3	13	Krueger	0	1	1	0	1
Schmones	3	2	1	3	7	Falls	0	0	0	0	0
Finger	2	0	0	1	4	Selbo, rg	6	0	0	3	12
						Porkrzywinski	0	0	0	0	0
	28	20	14	18	70		22	19	12	18	56

HALFTIME SCORE — Wisconsin 37; C.C.N.Y. 27
OFFICIALS — Pat Kennedy and Hagan Andersen

Eastern Playoff Consolation Game

Wisconsin (50)						Navy (49)					
	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP		FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Cook, lf	10	1	1	2	21	Robbins, lf	3	0	0	0	6
Menzel, rf	2	1	1	3	5	Searle	3	3	1	0	7
Mills, c	0	3	2	3	2	Woods	0	0	0	0	0
Rehfeldt	1	0	0	0	2	Shugart, rf	6	2	2	1	14
Haarlow	2	4	2	2	6	Waldrop, c	5	2	1	4	11
Selbo, lg	3	4	2	1	8	Rensberger	0	1	0	1	0
Lautenbach, rg	2	2	2	1	6	Barrow, lg	2	2	1	3	5
						Eliopulos	1	0	0	0	2
						Dick, rg	0	1	1	4	1
						Sheehan	1	2	1	1	3
	20	15	10	12	50		21	13	7	14	49

HALFTIME SCORE — Wisconsin 29; Navy 24
OFFICIALS — Pat Kennedy and Hagan Andersen

Eastern Playoff Final Game

Holy Cross (60)						C.C.N.Y. (45)					
	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP		FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Kaftan, lf	11	12	8	2	30	Trubowitz, lf	2	1	0	1	4
O'Connell, rf	2	2	1	1	5	Jameson	1	1	1	5	3
Cousy	2	2	1	3	5	Dambrot, rf	5	7	4	3	14
McMullen	1	3	1	2	3	Farbman	0	1	1	1	1
Oftring, c	2	3	3	3	7	Galiber, c	1	5	3	4	5
Mullaney, lg	0	5	3	2	3	Benson	0	0	0	1	0
Laska	1	0	0	1	2	Shapiro, lg	2	1	1	3	5
Haggerty, rg	2	0	0	3	4	Finestone	4	2	1	4	9
Curran	0	2	1	2	1	Malamed, rg	1	1	1	2	3
						Schmones	0	1	1	1	1
	21	29	18	19	60		16	20	13	25	45

HALFTIME SCORE — Holy Cross 27; C.C.N.Y. 25
OFFICIALS — William Haarlow and William Orwig

GEORGE L. SHIEBLER,
Publicity Chairman,
Basketball Tournament Committee

Western Playoffs

Record-breaking crowds, hair-raising action, and widely diverging types of basketball were the sparkling facets of the Ninth Annual NCAA Western Basketball playoffs in Kansas City's Municipal Auditorium, March 21 and 22. A total of 17,571 spectators jammed the Auditorium in the two nights to see a determined band of Oklahoma Sooners find the championship spurt that was needed to edge two top caliber teams and become the Western champions.

That the play was close is read in the final score. Of the four games, two were decided by a single goal, one — the championship game — went to the Sooners over Texas by a shaky single point, 55-54, and only in the Oregon State-Wyoming game for third place was any decided margin evident, Oregon State by 17 points.

The actual play pointed out two widely differing styles or philosophies of basketball. Oklahoma, champion of the Big Six Conference, was the representative of one of the last strongholds of defensive basketball. Matched against that deliberate style was the fast break of the Longhorns from Texas, thought by many to be the fastest team in basketball during the 1946-47 season; the nearly as fast Oregon State offensive and the midway style of Wyoming's Cowboys, kingpins of the Big Seven Conference. Texas was installed as an early favorite because of a record of 23 victories against a single loss during the season. Oregon State was rated second best.

But that first night proved the assumption wrong. With Gerald Tucker, Oklahoma's brilliant All-American, playing a flawless pivot post, and Dick Reich, managing the attack efficiently from forward, the Sooners led most of the way, although the margin was none too comfortable at times, to finally win over Oregon State, 56-54. Meanwhile, Wyoming showed little respect for Texas.

Wyoming led 27 to 24 at the half and in a furious second half the lead changed hands several times before Wyoming took a 40-39 lead at the four-minute mark. Wyoming tried to stall, and keep control of the ball, and for two minutes they succeeded until Texas tied the score on a free throw. A bad pass, a Texas interception and a shot by Slater Martin gave Texas the game, 42-40.

Wyoming, apparently spent, lost the consolation game to Oregon State, 63-46.

The final game was full of thrills as Oklahoma hung doggedly to Texas' pace. After four minutes of the second period, the Sooners took the lead for the first time, 30-29, after trailing 29-22 at the start of the period. With seven minutes gone, the Sooners had rolled to a 41-32 lead. Texas

then hit its stride again and with five minutes to play trailed by a single point. With Reich and Courty hitting, Oklahoma took a 53-48 lead but Texas tied it at 53-all. Texas took the lead on Al Madsen's free throw but a side court shot by Ken Pryor clinched the game and the Western Title before a spent crowd.

First Game

Texas (42)				Wyoming (40)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Hargis, f	3	3	9	Reese, f	3	4	10
Hamilton, f	0	0	0	Peyton, f	1	0	2
Martin, f	4	1	9	Todorovich, c	3	3	9
Langdon, c	4	3	11	Pilch, c	1	4	2
Cox, g	1	0	2	Volker, g	5	1	11
Wagner, g	3	0	6	Collins, g	2	2	6
Madsen, g	1	3	5	Rogers, g	0	0	0
	16	10	42		15	10	40

OFFICIALS — Ogden and Leith

Second Game

Oklahoma (56)				Oregon State (54)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Reich, f	4	3	11	Anderson, f	0	1	1
Courty, f	5	7	17	Samuel, f	0	0	0
Jones, f	0	0	0	Crandall, f	3	2	8
Tucker, c	7	3	17	Carey, f	0	0	0
Paine, g	2	0	4	Torrey, f	3	0	6
Waters, g	2	1	5	Rocha, c	5	2	12
Landon, g	0	2	2	Peterson, f	2	1	5
Merchant, g	0	0	0	Beck, g	8	4	20
	—	—	—	Silver, g	1	0	2
	—	—	—	Roelandt, g	0	0	0
	20	16	56		22	10	54

OFFICIALS — Curtis and Shields

Western Playoff Consolation Game

Oregon State (63)				Wyoming (46)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Anderson, f	4	2	10	Reese, f	7	3	17
Peterson, f	3	0	6	Peyton, f	0	1	1
Crandall, f	2	4	8	Rogers, f	0	0	0
Carey, f	0	0	0	Todorovich, c	3	5	11
Rocha, c	3	3	9	Pilch, c	0	1	1
Martin, c	0	0	0	Collins, g	2	1	5
Silver, g	2	0	4	Doty, g	0	0	0
Beck, g	8	4	20	Volker, g	4	3	11
Torrey, g	3	0	6	Bloom, g	0	0	0
	25	13	63		16	14	46

OFFICIALS — Curtis and Shields

Western Playoff Final Game

Oklahoma (55)				Texas (54)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Reich, f	4	3	11	Hargis, f	3	3	9
Courty, f	3	2	8	Hamilton, f	0	1	1
Pryor, f	1	0	2	Martin, f	8	2	18
Tucker, c	6	3	15	Langdon, c	3	1	7
Paine, g	4	0	8	Madsen, g	1	4	6
Merchant, g	0	1	1	Cox, g	1	0	2
Landon, g	2	2	6	Wagner, g	5	1	11
Waters, g	1	2	4		—	—	—
	21	13	55		21	12	54

OFFICIALS — Leith and Ogden

EDWARD J. GARICH,
Kansas City Star

East-West Championship Game

Holy Cross College of Worcester, Massachusetts, making its debut in NCAA basketball competition, triumphed over the University of Oklahoma, 58-47, to annex the title honors in the Ninth Annual NCAA Championships at Madison Square Garden, March 25. The New Englanders, conquerors of Navy and City College of New York in the Eastern Playoffs, proved by their drive and marksmanship to be worthy of championship calibre as they fought through eleven scoring ties and as many lead changes in the battle with the Sooners.

The final NCAA game was played before 18,445 excited court fans and brought the total attendance for the three nights of championship play at Madison Square Garden up to 55,388.

The East-West Consolation game saw the University of Texas win from City College of New York, 54-50.

The game exhibited a pair of top-flight players in Holy Cross' George Kaftan and Oklahoma's Gerry Tucker. Kaftan, winner of the Most Valuable Player Award, was the hero of the Holy Cross cause. The husky New Jersey student scored 18 points but won the most praise for his play under the backboards. His floor game and assists kept Coach Julian's Crusader team going. Oklahoma's Tucker gave a brilliant performance with his hook shots from the pivot accounting for 22 of his team's points.

The first half saw the count tied ten times and the lead changing eight times before Oklahoma went ahead on the game's longest shooting spree, seven points, to take a 31 to 28 advantage at the intermission. Until that Sooner rally neither club was ever more than two points ahead during the opening half.

The second half saw the Holy Cross strategy take a turn with the Purple forsaking its deliberate offensive and stepping up the attack into a fast break. With three minutes left, and Holy Cross protecting its claims, Oklahoma, led by Tucker and Ken Pryor climbed to within three points — 45 to 48. But Holy Cross then cut loose in the closing minutes as they scored ten points to only a pair of fouls for the Western team.

At the conclusion of the final game Kenneth L. (Tug) Wilson, secretary-treasurer of the NCAA, presented the handsome James St. Clair Memorial Trophy to the Holy Cross College team and the NCAA Runner-up Trophy to Oklahoma. Bulova wrist watches went to the coaches and players of all four teams participating in the final evening's contests. George Kaftan of the Purple squad was also awarded the Most Valuable Player Medal. The Texas squad was awarded the Third Place NCAA Trophy and the Fourth Place Trophy went to City College.

A beautiful silver tray was presented to Harold G. Olson, former chairman of the NCAA Basketball Tournament Committee. The award was made in the name of the 1946-47 Committee by Chairman Arthur C. Lonborg of Northwestern.

Championship Consolation Game

Texas (54)						C.C.N.Y. (50)					
	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP		FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Hargis, lf	7	8	3	3	17	Jameson, lf	4	3	2	2	10
Hamilton	0	1	0	0	0	Trubowitz	0	0	0	1	0
Martin, rf	7	2	0	2	14	Finestone, rf	6	4	2	3	14
Landgon, c	4	2	1	4	9	Shapiro	1	0	0	0	2
Madsen, lg	2	4	2	3	6	Galiber, c	1	0	0	3	2
Cox, rg	2	6	4	2	8	Farbman	0	3	1	3	1
Wagner	0	0	0	1	0	Dambrot, lg	5	5	3	3	13
						Malamed, rg	3	8	0	3	6
						Schmones	1	0	0	1	2
	22	21	10	15	54		21	18	8	19	50

HALFTIME SCORE — Texas 32; C.C.N.Y. 28

OFFICIALS — William Orwig and William Haarlow

Championship Final Game

Holy Cross (58)						Oklahoma (47)					
	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP		FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Kaftan, lf	7	5	4	4	18	Reich, lf	3	2	2	3	8
Laska	0	0	0	0	0	Waters	0	0	0	0	0
O'Connell, rf	7	4	2	3	16	Day	0	0	0	0	0
Curran	0	1	0	2	0	Courty, rf	3	3	2	4	8
Reilly	0	0	0	1	0	Pryor	0	1	1	2	1
Oftring, c	6	3	2	5	14	Tucker, c	6	12	10	3	22

Mullaney, lg	0	0	0	2	0	Paine, lg	2	2	2	0	6
McMullin	2	4	4	0	8	Landgon, rg	1	1	0	4	2
Haggerty, rg	0	0	0	0	0	Merchant	0	0	0	1	0
Cousey	0	2	2	1	2						
Bollinger	0	0	0	0	0		15	21	17	17	47
Graver	0	0	0	0	0						
	22	19	14	18	58						

HALFTIME SCORE — Oklahoma 31; Holy Cross 28

OFFICIALS — Hagan Andersen and Pat Kennedy

GEORGE L. SHIEBLER,
Publicity Chairman,
Basketball Tournament Committee

BOXING

THE first post-war tournament was most successfully sponsored by the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin, March 27, 28, 29, 1947. The large attendance fully supported the fact that boxing is an exceptionally popular sport in Wisconsin and especially at the State University.

Seventeen colleges and universities entered 56 of the most outstanding college boxers in the United States to compete for the championships in the eight weight divisions. Exceptionally fine competition was the result.

Too much praise cannot be given to the University of Wisconsin Athletic Department for the most efficient and orderly management of all phases of the tournament. The Boxing Rules Committee was unanimous in the expression of this opinion.

The financial returns of the tournament were the largest in history and it is sincerely hoped that NCAA members continue to work to keep boxing on this high level of competition and interest.

Results of the championships finals March 28 in the University of Wisconsin field house were as follows:

125-pound: Gerald Auclair (Syracuse) decisioned Steve Gremban (Wisconsin), 2-1.

130-pound: Glen Hawthorne (Penn State) decisioned Dick Miyagawa (Wisconsin), 2-1.

135-pound: Charles Davey (Michigan State) decisioned Bob Humphreys (Wisconsin), 3-1.

145-pound: Cliff Lutz (Wisconsin) decisioned Bob Anderson (San Jose), 3-0.

(Bout stopped end of second round due cut; Lutz leading on points.)

155-pound: Herb Carlson (Idaho) decisioned Don Dickenson (Wisconsin), 2-1.

165-pound: John Lendenski (Wisconsin) decisioned Wayne Fontes (San Jose State), 2-1.

175-pound: Laune Erickson (Idaho) decisioned Charles Spann (South Carolina), 2-1.

Heavyweight: Art Saey (Miami) decisioned Robert Doornink (Washington State), 2-1. (Bout stopped 1:51 of second round due cut; Saey leading on points.)

Referee: Joe August; Judges: John Williams and Eddie LaFond.

I. F. TOOMEY, California (Davis)
Chairman, Rules Committee.

FENCING

FENCING started off on its postwar comeback with an excellent tournament at Bartlett Gymnasium, the University of Chicago, April 12. Fifty-eight fencers from 15 schools competed in the tournament and the interest and competition was most heartening, considering that NCAA championship competition was being resumed after a war-time hiatus. The event was well received by the local press and there is every reason to expect a bigger and better tournament for the 1948 championships at the U. S. Naval Academy, April 3.

New York University, with Abraham Balk winning the foil and epee competition, scored two firsts, two seconds and a third in amassing 72 points to win the team championship. The host school, University of Chicago was second.

The entry list of 15 schools and 58 fencers compared favorably with the entry of 19 schools and 76 entries for the first NCAA Fencing Championships at Ohio State in 1941.

The results were as follows:

Team Scoring

New York U ..72	Illinois22	Detroit 7
Chicago50½	Northwestern .17½	Princeton 7
B'klyn College 27	M.I.T.16½	Notre Dame 6
Temple27	Wayne11	Colorado 4
Mich. State ...24½	Ohio State 8	Colgate 2

Individual Scoring

Foil

- 1) Abraham Balk, New York U.
- 2) Robert Kaplan, New York U.
- 3) Oscar Parsons, Temple U.
- 4) Leon Strauss, U. of Chicago
- 5) John Blazich, U. of Illinois
- 6) Chester Bernstein, Brooklyn C.

Epee

- 1) Abraham Balk, New York U.
- 2) Leon Strauss, U. of Chicago
- 3) Robert Kaplan, New York U.
- 4) Richard Seaman, M.I.T.
- 5) Eugene Cohen, Brooklyn C.
- 6) Edward Popper, Michigan St.

Sabre

- 1) Oscar Parsons, Temple U.
- 2) Alphonse Sully, New York U.
- 3) Ray Siever, U. of Chicago
- 4) Myron Matzkin, New York U.
- 5) Arthur Cohen, U. of Chicago
- 6) Richard Watson, Wayne U.

A financial report of the meet showed receipts at \$174.97 and expenses at \$141.77, leaving a balance of \$33.20.

The NCAA Fencing Rules Committee held an official meeting in New York City, June 17, 1947. The following recommendations were agreed upon and later approved by the NCAA Executive Committee:

1) That the A.F.L.A. Technical Rules and Conventions shall remain in effect for NCAA Universities and Colleges but that Rule 601 shall be omitted as an NCAA modification thereof. (Rule 601: The officials at authorized events, including the Bout Committee, directors and judges, shall be amateurs in good standing.)

2) That penalties for violations of fleche attack rules shall be enforced more strictly and vigorously. (The Committee felt very strongly on this point and in view of the added power potentially available to each coach by the omission of Rule 601 this responsibility must be more seriously realized and enforcement continuously obtained.)

3) That teams be composed of nine men in all dual meets; each man being limited to competition in one weapon. (Exceptions to this recommendation should be permitted only when unusual circumstances exist and by mutual agreement of the parties concerned.)

4) That the NCAA Individual and Team Championships for 1948 shall be held at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, on April 3, 1948.

ALVAR HERMANSON, University of Chicago,
Chairman, Rules Committee

FOOTBALL

IN MY first report as Chairman of the Football Rules Committee, I stated that before any change in the rules would be discussed, we should be guided by three important policies: Would the change increase the hazard of injury? Would the change upset the balance between offense and defense? And finally, what effect would the change have on other rules in the book?

There is no doubt that the changes made during the past few years have tended to favor the offense. This is all right provided we do not go too far. Players like to participate in contests where there is scoring and the results of games played this past fall indicate that more touchdowns have been scored than ever before, but perhaps we should pause to make certain that we are not leaning too far in favor of the offense. A good strategist prepares for both offense and defense and I am sure that all who love this game of football would deplore seeing it develop into a purely offensive struggle.

No change made last year has called for as much comment as the change which further liberalized the substitution rule. Old players, spectators, radio and newspaper men are almost unanimous in their condemnation of the present rule. They argue that it has spoiled the play, it tends to develop specialists and that boys are not being taught all-around football. The coaches and the players, on the other hand, are just as enthusiastic for the rule. In their opinions, it provides more opportunities for more boys to play, it gives good players a chance to get a "breather," and by developing specialists, better football results. During the fall, I sent twenty-six letters to athletic directors throughout the country asking them to poll the players on their squads and to send the results of their polls to me. I have been amazed at the returns. The players of only two of the institutions polled do not favor the rule, and more than half of those replying request that the rule be further liberalized permitting at least two players from either team to go in as substitutes while the watch is running.

It might logically be stated that the players play the game and if they want this kind of a game, why worry. There is more to it than that. The Rules Committee are the Trustees of the game. American football has nearly three-quarters of a century of history behind it. We just cannot disregard the past and consider only what the present generation wants. I am not apologizing for what we have done, but I am trying to point out that pressure is not easy to resist and our responsibility is great.

During the past year, the Football Rules Committee has been engaged with the task of recodifying the present rules. It has been a stupendous undertaking and at the moment; I am not at all certain that our task will be completed before the 1948 rules must go to the printer.

We are also holding conferences with the Federated High Schools for the purpose of reconciling the college and high school football rules. If we can agree on principles, I feel sure that we can look forward to a common code which all connected with football agree is desirable.

The Committee desires to express its appreciation to Dana X. Bible of the University of Texas, and Willis O. Hunter of the University of Southern California for the many years of faithful service to the Football Rules Committee. Both have a keen knowledge of the game and their presence will be missed at future meetings.

WILLIAM J. BINGHAM, Harvard University,
Chairman, Rules Committee.

GOLF

THE Fiftieth Annual Intercollegiate Golf Championships, sponsored by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, were held June 22nd to 29th at the University of Michigan Golf Course, Ann Arbor, Michigan. The University of Michigan acted as host for the tournament and a great deal of credit is due them for the marvelous way in which they made arrangements to take care of the largest field of golf entries for a final championship.

Due to the tremendous number of entries, many problems confronted the Golf Committee in conducting these championships on a pre-war basis in both team championships and individual play elimination. With 279 actual players representing 77 institutions and 39 full teams competing, it made it necessary that the Committee take three days to determine the qualifiers for the individual championship and to determine the team championship. Due to the fortunate break in having fine weather, this large field qualified at 36 holes and 64 players entered the individual championship.

Because of a very rainy spring, the beautiful Michigan championship course played long and was a very fine test of golf. There were 12 players tied for the final five places in the individual qualifying with scores of 158. A play-off took place Wednesday evening and the field of 12 was cut to three with one place still open when darkness stopped the play-off. These three men came out early Thursday morning and finished the play-off.

Louisiana State University won the team championship and was awarded the Maxwell Team Trophy with an aggregate score of 606. There was a thrilling finish with Duke University taking second place with 614 and Stanford, the defending champions, finishing third with 616. The medalist honors were divided between Bob Harris of San Jose College and Bo Winninger of Oklahoma A & M with a total score of 147. Harris won the medalist medal in a play-off on Thursday. Dave Barclay, captain of the Michigan golf team, won the individual golf championship by defeating Jack Coyle one up and 36 holes and was awarded the "Chick Evans Bowl."

In the Exhibition East-West match, which took place prior to the start of the tournament, a select all-star team from the West defeated the East 7-3. Immediately following the East-West match Pete Prokop of Youngstown College won the driving contest with an average of three of his drives of 229 yards. William Campbell, Jr., of Princeton won the individual longest ball drive with 263 yards. One hundred and four players competed in the driving contest.

On Sunday, prior to the tournament, the Golf Committee called together all the golf coaches present. They organized into a National Collegiate Golf Coaches Association with Eddy Twiggs of Stanford as President; Ben VanAlstyne of Michigan State as Vice-President and Bob Kepler of Ohio State as Secretary and Treasurer. Several problems such as sectional qualifying; the proper site for the 1948 tournament; possibility of playing on private courses were discussed in this joint meeting. It was the opinion of the golf coaches and also the Golf Committee that the possibility of sectional qualifying should be studied immediately and the machinery set up if the Golf Committee found it necessary. The Golf Committee at a later meeting decided that the 1948 golf championships would be held similar to previous championships and use this tournament as a final test as to whether or not we should resort to sectional qualifying. The Committee felt that the cause for the tremendous number in the field this year was due to the fact that over half the field of contestants were freshman who were allowed to compete for the last time. The Golf Committee also recommended that the 1948 golf championships should be awarded to Stanford University — the tournament to be held the last week in June — June 27th to July 2nd. This recommendation was made to the Executive Committee of the N.C.A.A.

The short time the Golf Committee had in selecting a site for this year's tournament and the need of securing a championship course were the main reasons why the tournament finished with a deficit. The University of Michigan came to the rescue and offered their fine course to meet this emergency. We ran competition with the National P.G.A. Championships at Detroit, only thirty miles away; the National Open a week prior to our tournament at St. Louis and the Victory National the weekend of our tournament in Chicago. Our deficit was chiefly the entire labor that the University of Michigan had to use to get their course in championship shape, due to the three weeks of rain prior to the tournament.

Too much credit cannot be given to the University of Michigan, its fine athletic staff, the cooperation of Mr. Fritz Crisler and Mr. Ernie McCoy, and the fine way in which they extended every possible means of help to make this tournament a success. Mr. Bert Katzenmeyer, the Michigan golf coach and a member of our Golf Committee, deserves a great deal of credit for the wonderful work he contributed during this tournament.

I personally feel that with the tournament awarded a year in advance there should be no need of a deficit in running

this fine championship. The Golf Committee also wished to ascertain the possibility of conducting these championships on private courses when it does seem wise.

In closing, I also wish to express my appreciation to the members of the Golf Committee who worked faithfully throughout the whole tournament.

Team Scores

Louisiana State .606	Purdue634	Kentucky655
Duke614	Georgia Tech ..634	Colorado656
Stanford616	Notre Dame635	Kenyon College .657
San Jose State .617	Oregon638	Texas658
Michigan618	Yale639	Virginia660
Oklahoma A&M 618	Princeton640	Detroit660
Ohio State620	Denver642	Kansas663
Oklahoma622	Wisconsin644	Iowa State665
Northwestern ..623	Minnesota645	Syracuse668
U. of Miami627	Michigan State .646	Wayne669
Boston College .629	Cornell647	Mich. Normal ..674
North Carolina .629	Penn State ...649	Kent State691
North Texas St. 630	Pennsylvania ...652	W. Virginia702

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

(from the round of sixteen)

ROUND NO. 3

Tom Lambie (Stanford) defeated J. Ashey Taylor (Georgia Tech), 3 and 2.
 Jack Coyle (Louisiana State) defeated Fred Wampler (Purdue), 6 and 4.
 Charles Lind (Denver) defeated Warren McCarty (San Jose), 4 and 3.
 Charles Coe (Oklahoma) defeated Bob Gardner (UCLA), one up.
 Dave Barclay (Michigan) defeated Joe Moore, Jr. (Louisiana State), 5 and 4.
 William Campbell (Princeton) defeated Harold Ernst (Boston College), 2 and 1.
 Harvey Ward (North Carolina) defeated Don Bell (Colorado), 2 and 1.
 Lewis Stafford (Oregon) defeated Ed Schalon (Michigan), one up, 20 holes.

QUARTER-FINALS

Coyle defeated Taylor, one up. Barclay defeated Campbell, one up.
 Coe defeated Lind, one up. Stafford defeated Ward, 2 and 1.

SEMI-FINALS

Coyle defeated Coe, one up, 19 holes. Barclay defeated Stafford, 2 and 1.

FINALS

Coyle defeated Barclay, one up, 36 holes.

TED PAYSEUR, Northwestern University,
 Chairman, Tournament Committee

GYMNASTICS

WITH the advent of peacetime, Gymnastics again took its rightful place in the field of collegiate sports during the 1946-47 season. Most coaches were in military service, during the war, with the assignment of promoting a program to improve the physical condition of service men. Gymnastics thus contributed greatly to the over-all military training program.

Gymnastic coaching and facilities, unobtainable at many schools for a time, again are to be found among interscholastic and intercollegiate activities. New coaches are being placed in many midwestern universities and eastern colleges. Michigan State, Ohio State, and the University of Michigan acquired new coaches, gymnastic specialists. Delaware, Syracuse and West Chester State have new coaches and are starting gymnastic teams in the Eastern District.

The Chairman did collect the following tournament information. The Pacific Coast Conference held several dual meets and on April 17, 1947, at the University of Southern California, a championship meet was conducted, with the University of California (Berkeley) and the University of California at Los Angeles. Best All-Around men were, R. Barraus (UCLA), J. Clark (USC), and E. Kueffer, (UC).

Mr. C. Miller of Nebraska reports several dual meets and one championship. The 35th annual Northwest Championship meet was held Feb. 22, 1947, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Three Universities (Nebraska, Minnesota and North Dakota) — competed along with four private clubs and Y.M.C.A.'s. The Regional championship was held at Greeley, Colorado, on March 1, 1947. The following schools competed: University of Colorado, University of Nebraska, University of Minnesota, Colorado State College of Education, University of Illinois and Montana State. All of these Universities sent their best men to the Midwestern A.A.U. Championship.

Coach G. G. Vavra of the University of Colorado reports a early 1947 organization meeting at Boulder, Colorado with the Universities of Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado and Colorado State A. & M. College.

The Eastern Section had its first season meets with the regular stand-by teams. Penn State College, under Coach Wettstone, won the league championship with the U. S. Military Academy, U. S. Naval Academy and Temple University. Many of those teams held special meets with Syracuse University, University of Delaware, West Chester State Teachers College and local Y.M.C.A. teams and Turner Clubs. The best men in competition were Temple's R. Reif,

Bob Stout, and Robert McKinney and Penn State's R. Sorenson, S. Greene and J. Rossi. Stout and Sorensen competed in the International Gymnastic contest against a Czechoslovakian team with very good results. Both boys have a very good chance of placing on the American Olympic team from the Eastern Section.

As the 1948 Olympics approach, the Chairman believes that the Olympic Gymnastic Team will consist mostly of college men, as indicated by the results of the last season's collegiate and A.A.U. meets.

The NCAA Gymnastic Rules Committee held a special meeting in Chicago last summer with the full membership and advisory committee present. Many favorable changes were proposed and approved. The NCAA championship meet will be held at the University of Chicago, March 27, 1948. One of the biggest representations is expected, as this will be the NCAA Olympic try-out meet. My thanks to my associates who made this report possible.

MAXIMILIAN W. YOUNGER, Temple University,
Chairman, Rules Committee.

ICE HOCKEY

Ice hockey in schools and colleges has continued its upward trend during the past year and gives evidence of a complete revival of interest and enthusiasm for the sport which maintained only a skeleton of its former self during the war years. Schools, colleges and other amateur organizations in great numbers added hockey to their athletic programs during the past season. In some areas the number of teams was double that of the previous year. High school and college area and state championship tournaments were held in several localities. In every case these championship contests have stimulated interest to the extent that greatly increased participation has resulted.

This increased interest was manifested in the organization of a College Ice Hockey Coaches Association at the end of last year's season. Coaches from every section of the country gathered in New York City for this organization meeting and an association was formed. The group drew up and adopted a constitution, elected officers, and made a number of proposals which, if carried through, will be immensely helpful in the standardization and stimulation of ice hockey as a sport for school and college men. One of the more important proposals was the request that the N.C.A.A. promote a National Ice Hockey Championship Tournament. This proposal was subsequently considered and approved by the Hockey Committee.

The Rules Committee met in the Faunce House of Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island on March 22 and 23, 1947 with all of the regular members and several associate members present. The committee was unanimous in its endorsement of statements by the chairman in paying tribute to Mr. A. I. Prettyman, who more than any other person has been responsible for the development of ice hockey in schools and colleges in the United States. Mr. Prettyman was chairman of the N.C.A.A. Hockey Committee from its inception until the time of his resignation last year. His direction of the group in its attempts to codify the playing rules so that the game of ice hockey could be played as an educational sport under uniform regulations and conditions suitable for school and college players has been continuous and enthusiastic. As was so appropriately stated by Mr. Rufus Trimble, for many years a member and secretary of the committee, "There is no man in this country to whom ice hockey owes so much." It was with real regret that the members of the group learned of the resignation of Mr. Prettyman. They were all happy to learn that he had consented to serve as an associate member.

Changes in playing rules were very few. After three years of experimentation with the radically changed face-off method that was introduced in 1945, it was decided to return to the older method of starting play. Unexpected, undesirable developments in the game had taken place and it was also felt that the change back would make for more uniformity in play. The committee re-affirmed its previous statements that at all times it made recommendations for only such changes in rules or methods of play as would tend to keep the game of ice hockey a rugged sport and at the same time an activity worthy of the educational aims of all athletics promoted by schools and colleges.

In accordance with the request of the Hockey Coaches Association, the Rules Committee recommended to the Executive Committee that a National Collegiate Hockey Championship Tournament be held. The recommendation was approved and the invitation from President Davies to play the games in the Broadmoor Ice Palace in Colorado Springs, the home ice of Colorado College, was accepted. The dates set were March 18, 19, 20, 1948. The contests will be conducted under the direction of a Tournament Committee and the supervision of the N.C.A.A. Games Committee. This is the first National collegiate hockey tournament ever held in the country and the enthusiasm is high.

More intersectional games were played during the past season and the number of such meetings will be greater this year. Colleges from the four centers of ice hockey, namely, the East, Northern Midwest, the Rocky Mountain and the

Far West sections have scheduled a considerable number of games with each other. The National tournament will bring these groups together again. Competition between Canadian institutions and those of the United States is steadily increasing. Hockey interest is definitely on the up-grade.

Several members of the N.C.A.A. Hockey Committee have served on the U. S. Olympic Hockey group. They have helped in the recruitment and selection of players for the team and have assisted with preparatory arrangements. It is hoped that college players can contribute materially to the United States team that plays in Switzerland as part of the Olympic Winter Games.

LOUIS F. KELLER, University of Minnesota,
Chairman, Rules Committee.

LACROSSE

AS WAS the case with all intercollegiate athletic endeavors lacrosse had its most active year since 1941. There was a very healthy spread of the sport geographically, and the number of skilled players representing the various college teams increased greatly.

During the war it had been deemed advisable to freeze the rules but for the year 1947 it was deemed wise to incorporate some changes that would speed up the game and that would clarify certain technicalities where it seemed necessary.

The rules committee also felt that the rules as written in the guide should be recodified and through the efforts of Glenn Thiel, the rules committee representative from Penn State University, this work has been accomplished and the new code will be presented for adoption for the 1948 season. It is felt that the revised code will do much to standardize the interpretation of the rules in the various districts and certainly should improve the game from the officiating point.

It seems certain from reports coming to the attention of the committee that many more colleges and secondary schools will be playing the game during the Spring of 1948.

The collegiate season was climaxed by the annual game played at Baltimore in June between the All North and All South teams. This game is sponsored by the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

The team from the North won the game thus tying the series, each team having won three games.

The Wingate Memorial Trophy indicative of the outstanding collegiate team was awarded to Johns Hopkins University.

HARRY J. ROCKAFELLER, Rutgers University
Chairman, Rules Committee

SWIMMING

EACH year the sport of swimming is making progress in the college and school ranks. The competition is getting keener, the times are getting faster and the representation, at our championship meets, is becoming more national in scope.

The 24th Annual NCAA Swimming Championships was no exception. First, the meet was held in the beautiful pool of the University of Washington at Seattle. This, by the way, was the first time that the NCAA Swimming championships have been held on the Pacific Coast. Second, the competition was extremely close. In the 50-yard free style finals this year, there is still considerable doubt in the minds of those who attended the meet, just what the outcome, other than first place, really was. In the opinion of the writer, this and many other similar races will be open for debate until an electric judging and timing device is perfected which will reduce this human error. Several people, including myself, have been working for years on such a device but so far have been unable to perfect it.

The meet broadened in national scope with old "standby" members well represented as well as several new teams from institutions never before represented. The National Collegiate Swimming Committee, with a full membership present, held three nearly all-night sessions during the time of the meet, and the College, High and Prep school coaches held their meetings during this time also. Many helpful suggestions, which were acted upon by the Rules Committee, came from these groups and I personally feel that these members are the backbone of the rules-forming bodies. These coaches also acted as officials for the meet and handled a difficult job admirably.

The meet, itself, was excellently organized, well attended by an orderly crowd which knew its swimming, and the individual competition equaled if not surpassed previous years. It showed that college swimming is back on a post-war basis and it speaks mighty well for the Olympic team of 1948.

Ohio State University again was the team champion with a real championship aggregation, even though one of its mainstays was not present. Michigan, although greatly handicapped in the finals because of illness, showed a strong combination. Stanford, one of the former Pacific Coast "greats," was very strong. Yale, always a threat for championship honors, and Michigan State both had several promising youngsters who will be heard from later. The University of Hawaii, represented for the first time, brought a capable and versatile aggregation from the Islands. Wash-

ington, the host institution, had Powlison, a great sprinter, and LaSalle had the one and only Joe Verdeur, a team in himself.

In all, 22 institutions were entered with 105 individuals taking part. Ohio State scored 66 points with Michigan scoring 39 and Stanford 24 as runnerups. Fourteen of the competing schools scored points.

The financial reports were indeed gratifying. The gross receipts were \$5,156.20 with disbursements of \$2,998.17, leaving a total net of \$2,158.03. Ten per cent of this net was sent to the Treasurer's office of the NCAA and the remainder was pro-rated to the colleges attending.

The University of Washington was an excellent host as was the City of Seattle. Mr. Harvey Cassill, Manager of Athletics, and Mr. Jack Torney, Manager of the Meet — and also Varsity Swimming Coach, both did a remarkable job with this first Pacific Coast NCAA Swimming Championships.

The National Collegiate Swimming Rules Committee wishes to thank the University of Washington and its president, Dr. Allen, for their hospitality.

Team Scoring

Ohio State	66	California	6
Michigan	39	LaSalle	6
Stanford	24	Northwestern	4
Michigan State	18	Rutgers	3
Yale	14	Hawaii	3
Purdue	10	Nebraska	2
Washington	8	Iowa State	1

Teams failing to score: Washington State, San Jose, Cincinnati, Colorado A. & M., Iowa, Minnesota, Oregon State, Southern California.

Meet Results

1500 meters: 1) G. Hoogerhyde, Michigan State; 2) B. Huesner, Northwestern; 3) A. Tailoi, Stanford; 4) D. Beanston, California; 5) W. Stewart, Michigan. Time: 19:44.2

One-Meter Diving: 1) M. Anderson, Ohio State; 2) B. Harlan, Ohio State; 3) J. Calhoun, Ohio State; 4) J. Strong, Ohio State. Point Score: 453.10

50-yard Freestyle: 1) R. Weinberg, Michigan; 2) P. Powlison, Washington; 3) S. Morketter, California; 4) M. Grimm, Nebraska; 5) R. Anderson, Stanford. Time: 23.3

150-yard Backstroke: 1) H. Holiday, Jr., Michigan; 2) A. N. Weeden, Stanford; 3) A. Stack, Yale; 4) J. A. Weeden, Stanford; 5) R. DeGroot, Ohio State. Time: 1:33.6

220-yard Freestyle: 1) W. Smith, Ohio State; 2) G. Hoogerhyde, Michigan State; 3) P. Girdes, Yale; 4) J. Ryan, Ohio State; 5) A. P. Stager, Michigan. Time: 2:10.2

300-yard Medley: 1) Michigan (Holiday, Sohl, Weinberg); 2) Purdue (Dilley, Carter, Salmon); 3) Stanford (A. Weeden, Hester, Cashin); 4) Ohio State (DeGroot, Counsilman, Hobert); 5) Rutgers (Gantner, Gibson, MacNeil). Time: 2:54.0

100-yard Freestyle: 1) R. Weinberg, Michigan; 2) H. Hirose, Ohio State; 3) R. Anderson, Stanford; 4) P. Powlison, Washington; 5) S. Morketter, California. Time: 52.2
 200-yard Breaststroke: 1) J. Verdeur, LaSalle; 2) R. Sohl, Michigan; 3) J. Balmores, Hawaii; 4) K. Carter, Purdue; 5) D. Hester, Stanford. Time: 2:16.8
 440-yard Freestyle: 1) W. Smith, Ohio State; 2) A. P. Stager, Michigan; 3) J. Ryan, Ohio State; 4) G. Hoogerhyde, Michigan State; 5) R. K. Watts, Iowa State. Time: 4:45.2
 Three-meter Diving: 1) M. Anderson, Ohio State; 2) B. Harlan, Ohio State; 3) J. Strong, Ohio State; 4) J. Calhoun, Ohio State; 5) R. Burrati, Rutgers. Point Score: 517.85
 400-yard Freestyle Relay: 1) Ohio State (Zemer, Hobert, Hirose, Smith); 2) Yale (Morgan, Baribault, Girdes, Hueber); 3) Michigan State (Gilbert, Johnston, Duke, Allwardt); 4) Stanford (Neville, Rule, Cashin, Anderson); 5) Washington (Trager, Heaney, Lee, Powlison). Time: 3:30.0

EDWARD T. KENNEDY, Columbia University,
Chairman, Rules Committee

TENNIS

THE 1947 NCAA Tennis Championships were held at the University of California at Los Angeles, June 23 through 28 and attracted entries from 37 universities and colleges throughout the United States. There were 93 entries in singles and 40 entries in doubles competition, topping the 1946 entry list by a considerable margin.

The players began arriving the Thursday before the Monday starting date and they were given an opportunity to practice on the newly-resurfaced U.C.L.A. courts. The day before the tournament, Sunday, approximately 80 percent of all the players had arrived. The drawings for both singles and doubles were made Sunday afternoon. Following this a buffet supper was held for all officials and players.

The traditional official Banquet was held Tuesday evening where all players, coaches and officials were entertained with speeches by Mr. Maurice McLoughlin, National Singles Champion of the United States, 1912 and 1913; Mr. Fred Alexander, National Intercollegiate Singles Champion, 1901, and Mr. Joe E. Brown, number one sportsman of our section.

Throughout the rest of the week, the tournament progressed smoothly, with the finals being held Saturday afternoon, June 28. The singles started at 2 p.m. with Vic Seixas of North Carolina and Gardner Larned of William and Mary. The match took approximately three hours with Larned winning the five-set match, 6-3, 9-11, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1. The doubles match, consequently was late starting, and also went five sets with Sam Match and Bob Curtis of Rice defeating Herb Flam and Gene Garrett of U.C.L.A., 6-4, 8-10, 3-6, 6-2, 7-5.

At the close of these two events, the NCAA medals and sterling silver bowls were presented to the individual winners and the Garland Bowl and the team trophy were presented to the team winner, William and Mary.

The gross income from this tournament, I believe, was the largest that has ever been taken in on a NCAA Tennis Championship. Expenses ran high, however, and the financial statement shows that U.C.L.A. absorbed a deficit of \$1,914.53.

Everyone interested in tennis in Southern California cooperated to the fullest extent and the tournament was staged for the players' greatest possible benefit and we believe that it was a success judging from the comments of those who took part.

It has been recommended by the Executive Committee of the NCAA that the tournament be held two years in one place; therefore, U.C.L.A. would again be receptive to the holding of this tournament in 1948. Many of the props used in the 1947 Championships have been saved and could be used again which would cut expenses considerably.

Results in the singles and doubles, starting with the round of eight, and the summary of the Garland Bowl points and team championship scores follow.

SINGLES QUARTER-FINALS

Gardner Larned (William and Mary) defeated James Evert (Notre Dame), 6-3, 7-5
 Straight Clark (Southern California) defeated Richard Savitt (Cornell), 8-6, 3-6, 6-4
 Fred Kovaleski (William and Mary) defeated George Druliner (College of Pacific), 6-1, 6-1
 E. Victor Seixas (North Carolina) defeated Bernard Bartzen (William and Mary), 9-7, 6-3

SEMI-FINALS

Larned defeated Clark, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2
 Seixas defeated Kovaleski, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4

FINALS

Larned defeated Seixas, 6-3, 9-11, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1

DOUBLES QUARTER-FINALS

Likas-Roche (University of San Francisco) defeated Larned-Bartzen (William and Mary), 6-3, 6-3
 Flam-Garrett (U.C.L.A.) defeated Mabry-Kelley (Texas), 7-5, 6-3
 Match-Curtis (Rice) defeated Evert-Evert (Notre Dame), 3-6, 7-5, 6-4
 Kovaleski-Atwater (William and Mary) defeated Tuero-Herren (Tulane), 6-4, 4-6, 6-3

SEMI-FINALS

Flam-Garrett (U.C.L.A.) defeated Likas-Roche (University of San Francisco), 1-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2

Match-Curtis (Rice) defeated Kovalski-Atwater (William and Mary), 8-6, 6-4, 6-2

FINALS

Match-Curtis (Rice) defeated Flam-Garrett (U.C.L.A.), 6-4, 8-10, 3-6, 6-2, 7-5

Team Scoring

Beginning with the round of sixteen, a point is awarded to the college or university whose player or team won a match. The results of the team competition follow:

William and Mary	10	Southern California	2
Rice Institute	4	College of Pacific	1
North Carolina	3	Cornell	1
U.C.L.A.	3	Texas	1
Notre Dame	2	Tulane	1
San Francisco University	2		

GARLAND BOWL

The point score for the Garland Bowl was as follows:

	Singles	Doubles	Total 1947	Total '42-'46	Total '42-'47
California	0	0	0	4	4
California Institute Tech. ...	0	0	0	1	1
Georgia Tech	0	0	0	2	2
Gonzaga	0	0	0	1	1
Miami	0	0	0	12	12
North Carolina	2	0	2	0	2
Notre Dame	0	0	0	4	4
Pepperdine	0	0	0	2	2
Rice Institute	0	3	3	2	5
San Francisco University ...	0	1	1	1	2
Southern California	1	0	1	9	10
Stanford	0	0	0	11	11
Texas	0	0	0	8	8
Tulane	0	0	0	2	2
U.C.L.A.	0	2	2	0	2
U.S. Military Academy	0	0	0	4	4
Utah	0	0	0	1	1
William and Mary	4	1	5	6	11

RANKINGS

For the first time, after the 1946 tournament, the intercollegiate players were ranked nationally and this popular practice was continued this year. Following are the 1947 National Rankings:

Singles	Doubles
1. Gardner Larned, William and Mary	1. Match and Curtis, Rice Institute
2. E. Victor Seixas, North Carolina	2. Flam and Garrett, U.C.L.A.
3. Straight Clark, Southern California	3. Kovalski and Atwater, William and Mary
4. Fred Kovalski, William and Mary	4. Likas and Roche, U. of San Francisco
	5. Evert and Evert, Notre Dame

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5. Bernard Bartzen, William and Mary | 6. Larned and Bartzen, William and Mary |
| 6. Richard Savitt, Cornell | 7. Tuero and Herren, Tulane |
| 7. George Druliner, College of Pacific | 8. Mabry and Kelley, Texas |
| 8. James Evert, Notre Dame | |

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN, U.C.L.A.,
Chairman, Tournament Committee

TRACK AND FIELD

THE annual meeting of the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee was held in Salt Lake City, June 19, 20, 21, 1947. Members absent were — Oscar Hedlund of the First District, and Emil Von Elling of the Second.

The following major rule changes were made:

Rule No. 3. Certification of exact wind velocity, as determined by an accepted type of anemometer, must accompany all applications for records.

Rule No. 12. The decisions of any Judges shall overrule those of any other Judges who are picking places lower in the scale of winners.

Rule No. 13. In all NCAA Championship Meets, implements for the throwing events — shot, discus and javelin — shall be supplied by the Games Committee, and no other implements may be used. A SUGGESTION recommends that Games Committees in Conference and Championship meets follow this rule.

Rule No. 15. NOTE. Responsibility for not permitting contestants to compete without wearing clean track suits rests with the officials, and points won by competitors not complying with this regulation cannot be withheld if they are not notified of the violation in time to make proper change before earning scoring points.

Rule No. 26. Semi-final rounds in the throwing events and broad jump are eliminated.

Rule No. 30. Minimum dimensions of high jump and pole vault pits changed to 16 feet wide by 12 feet in length.

Approved use of light, flexible material on cross bar for sighting purposes.

Rule No. 31. A marker of light, flexible material may be used as a marker in the broad jump pit.

Rule No. 35. In NCAA championship meets a discus conforming to specifications in the third paragraph, must be used.

Rule No. 36. The note at the end of the rule was eliminated.

ANNUAL MEET

The 26th Annual NCAA Track and Field Meet was held at Salt Lake City, Utah, June 20, 21, 1947. A total of 206 athletes representing 67 colleges and universities actually competed.

It was planned to hold all preliminaries Friday night. However, due to rain, only the running events and the discus were held at that time. Preliminaries and finals in the shot, javelin and broad jump, and finals in the discus were held Saturday afternoon. In spite of inclement weather the attendance was good and performances were excellent. Willie Steele, San Diego State, won the broad jump with a mark of 26 feet, 6 inches, but a following wind voided it as a championship record. New Championship records were established by Herb McKenley, Illinois, in winning the 440 yard dash in 46.2, and by Harrison Dillard, Baldwin-Wallace, with a mark of 22.3 in the 220 yards low hurdles.

The Annual All-America Track and Field Team was selected by the members of the Rules Committee immediately after Saturday night's final event, and listing was alphabetically. The 1948 Guide will carry personnel of the team.

Team Scoring

Illinois	59 2/3	Rice	8
S. California	34 1/4	Kansas State	8
Minnesota	22	Wayne	8
Northwestern	21 1/6	Franklin & Marshall	8
Baldwin-Wallace	21	Wisconsin	7
Penn State	20	Drake	6
New York U.	19	Washington State	6
San Jose State	17	Kansas	6
Michigan State	16 1/2	Oregon	5 1/6
Michigan	16	New Hampshire	5 1/6
Indiana	16	Washington	5
U.C.L.A.	14 1/6	California	4
Texas	11	Villanova	4
Fresno State	10	Texas A.&M.	2
San Diego State	10	Utah State	2
Ohio State	10	Ohio Wesleyan	2
Missouri	10	Florida	1 1/2
Colorado	8	Bradley	1 1/2
Baylor	8	College of Pacific	1

MEET RESULTS

Shot Put: 1) Charles Fonville, Michigan (54' 10 7/8"); 2) Norman Wasser, Illinois (54' 3 1/4"); 3) Fortune Gordien, Minnesota (54' 2 1/4"); 4) B. Mayer, New York University (54' 1 1/2"); 5) Jerry Shipkey, UCLA (53' 2 3/4"); 6) Bill Bayless, USC (52' 8 7/8").

Pole Vault: 1) Tied: Robert Richards, Illinois; William E. Moore, Northwestern; A. Richmond Morcom, New Hampshire; George A. Rasmussen, Oregon; Robert Hart, USC; Ray Maggard, UCLA. (14 feet, 2 inches.)

Javelin Throw: 1) Robert Likens, San Jose State (209' 1"); 2) William Iannicelli, Franklin & Marshall (207' 4"); 3) Harold Gaines, Fresno State (204' 4"); 4) Paul Ferdinandson, Fresno State (202' 9"); 5) R. Maughan, Utah State (197' 2"); 6) Floyd Lang, Penn State (196' 6").

Mile Run: 1) Gerry Karver, Penn State (4:17.2); 2) Robert Rehberg, Illinois (4:19.4); 3) William Mack, Drake (4:19.6); 4) Donald Gehrmann, Wisconsin (4:19.7); 5) Quentin Brelsford, Ohio Wesleyan (4:21.1); 6) Don Sparks, Texas (4:22.6).

440-yard Dash: 1) Herbert McKenley, Illinois (46.2); 2) Dave Bolen, Colorado (46.7); 3) Joe Nebolon, Washington State (47.8); 4) Wells DeLoach, USC (47.9); 5) A. H. Harnden, Texas A.&M. (48.2); 6) G. Katzmar, Baldwin-Wallace (48.6).

100-yard Dash: 1) Mel Patton, USC (9.7); 2) William Mathis, Illinois (9.7); 3) Bill Martineson, Baylor (9.7); 4) Charles Peters, Indiana (9.75); 5) Richard Houden, Wisconsin (9.75); 6) Don Smalley, San Jose State (9.8).

120-yard High Hurdles: 1) Harrison Dillard, Baldwin-Wallace (14.1); 2) William Porter, Northwestern (14.3); 3) Craig Dixon, UCLA (14.5); 4) Tom Mitchell, Indiana (14.7); 5) August Erfurth, Rice (14.7); 6) Lyle Clark, Washington (14.9).

880-yard Run: 1) William Clifford, Ohio State (1:50.8); 2) Jack Dianetti, Michigan State (1:50.8); 3) Herbert Barten, Michigan (1:52.7); 4) Thelno Knowles, San Jose State (1:52.8); 5) Jack Hensey, Washington (1:53.5); 6) Reginald Pearman, New York University (1:55.3).

220-yard Dash: 1) Herbert McKenley, Illinois (20.7); 2) Charles Peters, Indiana (21.0); 3) Bob E. Schepers, Michigan State (21.2); 4) George Guida, Villanova (21.4); 5) Bill Martineson, Baylor (21.5); 6) Richard Houden, Wisconsin (21.5).

High Jump: 1) Irving Mondschein, New York University (6' 6 13/16"); 2) Tied: Dwight Eddleman, Illinois; T. Scofield, Kansas; Henry Coffman, Rice (6' 6"); 5) Tied: Henry Gardner, Florida; J. Heintzman, Bradley Tech (6' 4").

Two-Mile Run: 1) Jerry Thompson, Texas (9:22.9); 2) Curtis C. Stone, Penn State (9:24); 3) Roland Sink, USC (9:35.5); 4) John Twomey, Illinois (9:42.8); 5) William Steed, Washington (9:43.7); 6) H. Ashenfelter, Penn State (9:44.4).

220-yard Low Hurdles: 1) Harrison Dillard, Baldwin-Wallace (22.3); 2) William Porter, Northwestern (22.7); 3) Ron Frazier, USC (22.7); 4) Richard Ault, Missouri (23.0); Fred Johnson, Michigan State (23.2); 6) Craig Dixon, UCLA (23.3).

Broad Jump: 1) Willie Steele, San Diego State (26' 6"); 2) Lorenzo Wright, Wayne (25' 9 1/2"); 3) Lloyd LaMois, Minnesota (24' 2"); 4) Irving Mondschein, New York University (23' 11 3/4"); 5) Al Lawrence, USC (23' 10"); 6) Tied: Donald Leuthold, Illinois; Fred Johnson, Michigan State (23' 9 1/2").

CROSS COUNTRY

PENNSYLVANIA State broke Drake University's three-year reign to win the Ninth Annual National Collegiate Athletic Association Cross Country Championship at Michigan State College, November 24, 1947. Jack Milne of North Carolina, a senior, won the individual championship, covering the four-mile course in 20:41.1, considerably slower than the record of 20:12.9, set by Greg Rice of Notre Dame.

Twenty teams scored and 151 athletes finished the run. Weather conditions were poor. The temperature was 27 degrees with a wind velocity of five miles per hour and a snow fall of approximately seven inches. Syracuse University finished second in the team championship and also in the individual summary, with Horace Ashenfelter. Quentin Brelsford, Ohio Wesleyan, who won first in 1946, was third as was Drake University, the defending team champion. The Cross Country Coaches recommended that the 1948 Championship be held at Michigan State College, Monday, November 22.

Team Scoring

1. Pennsylvania State	1-3-13-17-26-(45)-(46)	60
2. Syracuse University	6-7-15-19-25-(32)-(44)	72
3. Drake University	4-10-21-47-51-(66)-(115)	133
4. Indiana University	11-12-31-43-50-(114)	147
Purdue University	8-9-23-34-73-(91)	
6. Michigan State	22-24-30-35-41-(48)-(58)	152
7. Miami University	5-33-38-40-56-(63)-(76)	172
8. Wisconsin	28-36-37-39-57-(89)-(90)	197
9. Notre Dame	16-27-29-72-79-(103)	223
10. Ohio Wesleyan	2-18-77-85-104-(109)-(119)	286
11. Wheaton	42-54-60-67-81-(96)-(99)	304
12. Case	20-52-74-82-93	321
13. Cornell College	49-59-65-68-97-(117)-(125)	338
14. Michigan Normal	14-61-70-101-106-(110)	352
15. Wyoming	55-62-78-92-95-(111)	382
16. Penn State Teachers	64-69-71-75-118	397
(West Chester)		
17. Bowling Green	53-83-84-100-112-(120)-(121)	432
18. Central Michigan	87-88-105-108-113-(122)	501
19. Kalamazoo	98-102-116-123-124-(126)	563
20. Detroit	94-107-127-128-129	585

Individual Scoring

The first fifteen finishers were as follows. Gold medals were awarded the first five, silver medals the second five and bronze medals the third five.

Place	Name	Team	Time	Team Place
1	Jack Milne	North Carolina '48	20:41.1	
2	Horace Ashenfelter	Penn State '49	20:45	1
3	Quentin Brelsford	Ohio Wesleyan '48	20:48	2
4	Jerry Thompson	Texas '48	20:50	
5	Robert Karnes	Kansas U. '50	20:52	
6	Gerald T. Karver	Penn State '48	21:03	3
7	Robert Black	Rhode Island '48	21:07	
8	Howard Johnston	Drake '50	21:16	4
9	Michael Stavole	Miami U. '50	21:26	5
10	Neil Pratt	Syracuse '50	21:30	6
11	Raymond Trigony	Syracuse '49	21:36	7
12	Donald Herlbert	Purdue '49	21:42	8
13	Lewis Blanchard	Purdue '50	21:43	9
14	Jerome Jefchak	Drake '50	21:45	10
15	Frank L. Owens	Indiana U. '50	21:46	11

WILBUR H. HUTSELL,
Alabama Polytechnic Institute,
Chairman, Rules Committee.

WRESTLING

THE 17th Annual NCAA Wrestling Tournament, held at the University of Illinois, Champaign, March 28-29, was one of the greatest college tournaments in history. Thirty-two colleges and universities sent 112 entries to compete for titles and outstanding matches were the rule rather than the exception.

Oklahoma A. & M. was dethroned as team champion and a finely-conditioned, well-balanced Cornell College squad from Mt. Vernon, Iowa, captured the title. The runnerup was another splendid team from Iowa, State Teachers College of Cedar Falls.

The tournament aptly demonstrated that college wrestling has returned and probably has surpassed pre-war levels in quality of performance. Wrestling fans of the area had opportunity to see the best wrestling in the world and crowds at all tournament sessions were good.

William Koll, clever and versatile 145-pounder from Iowa State Teachers College, was awarded the Coaches Trophy as the outstanding wrestler of the tournament from a field of performers which made selection difficult.

Cornell College won but two individual titles, but its well-balanced and aggressive team accounted for 32 points and a substantial margin over Iowa State Teachers. Ten of these points were secured by falls.

The meet was efficiently handled by Coach Harold E. Kenney and his assistants at the University of Illinois. The George Huff Gymnasium provided ample space for the tournament. Locker room facilities were conveniently located for the contestants with a loud speaker hookup for the main floor. The Rules Committee was housed in the lovely Student Union building on the campus. A conference room was reserved for the meetings of the Rules Committee.

George L. Rider, Vice President of District IV, attended and presented the trophies to the first and second place teams. Professor Rider also attended the last meeting of the NCAA Rules Committee.

The results of the tournament were as follows:

Team Scoring

Cornell College ..32	Illinois 9	Minnesota 4
Iowa St. Teach. .19	Iowa 6	Navy 3
Okla. A.&M.15	Iowa State 5	Colo. A.&M. 1
Michigan St.11	Purdue 5	Colo. State 1
Oklahoma10	Michigan 4	

Individual Scoring

121-pound: 1) Richard Hauser, Cornell College; 2) Bill Jernigan, Oklahoma A. & M.; 3) Garth Lappin, Minnesota; 4) Raymond Gibbs, Oklahoma

- 128-pound: 1) Russell Bush, Iowa State Teachers; 2) Lou Kachiroubas, Illinois; 3) Leo Thomsen, Cornell College; 4) Paul McDaniels, Oklahoma A. & M.
- 136-pound: 1) Lowell Lange, Cornell College; 2) Nate Bauer, Oklahoma A. & M.; 3) Donald Johnson, Michigan State; 4) Kenneth Watson, Oklahoma
- 145-pound: 1) William Koll, Iowa State Teachers; 2) Rodger Snook, Cornell College; 3) John Fletcher, Navy; 4) Donald Anderson, Michigan State
- 155-pound: 1) Gale Mikles, Michigan State; 2) William Courtright, Michigan; 3) Lager Stecker, Oklahoma; 4) Kenneth Marlin, Oklahoma
- 165-pound: 1) William Nelson, Iowa State Teachers; 2) Jim Eagleton, Oklahoma; 3) Fred Dexter, Cornell College; 4) Dave Shapiro, Illinois
- 175-pound: 1) Joe Scarpello, Iowa; 2) Glen Brand, Iowa State; 3) Dale Thomas, Cornell College; 4) Waldemar Van Cott, Purdue
- Heavyweight: 1) Richard Hutton, Oklahoma A. & M.; 2) Ray Gunkel, Purdue; 3) Verne Gagne, Minnesota; 4) Charles Gottfried, Illinois

The annual meeting of the American Wrestling Coaches and Officials Association was held in conjunction with the tournament. Arthur Griffith of Oklahoma A. & M., retiring president, presided.

For the forthcoming year, the Association elected Harold E. Kenney of Illinois, President; Mike Howard of Iowa, Vice President; Dave McCuskey of Iowa State Teachers, Secretary-Treasurer, and Finn Erickson of Waterloo, Iowa, membership secretary. The Rules Committee voted to hold the next tournament at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, March 19 and 20, 1948. The 1948 NCAA championships will be held under Olympic rules.

B. R. PATTERSON, University of Nebraska,
Chairman, Rules Committee.

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1947-48

Executive Committee at Chicago, March 14-15, 1947

1. Voted the following action: (a) to accept the resignation from the Committee of Dana X. Bible and appointed James H. Stewart to the vacancy; (b) appointed Harry Stuhldreher of the University of Wisconsin Chairman of the Olympic Finance Committee to replace Frank G. McCormick, resigned; (c) appointed a Constitutional Revision Committee consisting of C. P. Houston, Chairman; Ralph W. Aigler, William Alexander, Norton Pritchett, T. J. Davies, H. C. Willett.

2. Voted to approve plans for the 1947 NCAA Baseball Tournament, as communicated by Frank McCormick for the Baseball Committee, and that a sum not to exceed \$5,000 be made available to apply against conduct of the final championship games, subject to the usual Executive Regulations regarding finances.

3. Voted to authorize the Basketball Tournament Committee to recommend New York as the site of contests in the 1948 Basketball Tournament, in consideration of the arrangements for Olympic competition.

4. Voted to reaffirm the action of the Committee, January 7, 1947, relative to reconstitution of the National Basketball Committee and to instruct the NCAA representatives on that body, accordingly, calling attention to the historical background of that group's composition which, from the time of its reforming in 1936, has provided for NCAA representation amounting to one-half of the voting strength.

Executive Committee at Chicago, July 25-26, 1947

1. Voted to approve, for reference to the Council or Convention, applications for affiliated membership from the College Swimming Coaches Association, the National Collegiate Track Coaches Association and the National Intercollegiate Hockey Coaches Association.

2. Voted to approve expenses of a sub-committee of the Football Rules Committee to meet with representatives of the National High School Federation.

3. Voted that it is the sense of the Executive Committee that the Association should not undertake to conduct a national collegiate ski meet at the present time.

4. Voted to authorize the Secretary-Treasurer to make settlement with Michigan State College for expenses involved in conduct of the 1946 Cross-Country Championships.

5. Voted that the Executive Committee, through the Sec-

retary, request the Association membership that preference be given to invitations from the NCAA Basketball Tournament Selection Committee, over invitations from other tournaments.

6. Voted that a sum not to exceed \$6500 be made available to the National Association of College Basketball Coaches for certain research and promotional projects provided:

(1) the research and promotional projects contemplated be outlined in detail, including overall budget and the amount of financial assistance for each required from the NCAA and presented to the NCAA Secretary; and (2) that progress reports on projects undertaken with financial assistance from the NCAA be filed semi-annually with the Association Secretary.

7. Voted that the financial deficit of \$1895.87 incurred in conduct of the 1947 Golf Championship be absorbed by the Association.

8. Voted that the Secretary be delegated with power to consult with the College Hockey Coaches Association and the Hockey Rules Committee and to approve arrangements for holding an NCAA Hockey Tournament in 1948.

9. Voted to subsidize the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau to the extent of \$12,000 to carry out its football statistics services for 1947, and that the President and the Secretary be delegated with power to consider the extension of services to the basketball season, an extension which is contemplated to involve an additional expenditure of \$3,000. Voted also that the committee consisting of the Secretary, Mr. Kane, Mr. Bushnell and Mr. Furey be delegated to conduct liaison work in the matters of policy with Mr. Cooke and the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau.

10. The following Nominating Committee and Committee on Committees for the 1948 Convention were approved by the Executive Committee:

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Chairman NORTON PRITCHETT, University of Virginia

- Dist. 1 RAY OOSTING, Trinity College
- Dist. 2 RALPH FUREY, Columbia University
- Dist. 3 S. W. DOUGHERTY, University of Tennessee
- Dist. 4 FRANK RICHART, University of Illinois
- Dist. 5 SAM SHIRKY, University of Missouri
- Dist. 6 E. D. MOUZON, Jr., Southern Methodist University
- Dist. 7 HARRY CARLSON, University of Colorado
- Dist. 8 AL MASTERS, Stanford University

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

Chairman HUGH C. WILLETT, University of Southern California

- Dist. 1 WM. C. McCARTER, Dartmouth College
- Dist. 2 E. LEROY MERCER, University of Pennsylvania
- Dist. 3 ROBERT A. FETZER, University of North Carolina
- Dist. 4 FRANK McCORMICK, University of Minnesota

- Dist. 5 A. J. LEWANDOWSKI, University of Nebraska
- Dist. 6 JAMES STEWART, Southwest Conference
- Dist. 7 IKE J. ARMSTRONG, University of Utah
- Dist. 8 WM. C. ACKERMAN, University of California at Los Angeles

Executive Committee at New York, January 7-8-10, 1948

1. Voted to increase the per diem allowance for Rules Committee expenses from \$7 to \$10.

8. Voted to extend the Association's statistical service through the 1948-1949 sports year.

3. Voted to approve the Executive Regulations for enforcement of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Association, as submitted by the Constitutional Revision Committee and subject to adoption of the amendments by the Convention.

4. Voted that the amendments, if adopted, should not terminate any contractual arrangements existing between any institution and any other institution and any student now enrolled in that institution or any other institution prior to January 10, 1948.

5. Voted that the Association shall award an appropriate certificate form to holders of NCAA records.

6. Voted to authorize all necessary expenses incurred by the Constitutional Compliance Committee Chairman.

SECTION III

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

1948 COUNCIL DINNER

The annual Council dinner, preceding the Business Session of the Convention, was held at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, Thursday evening, January 8, 1948. In attendance were the Council and the Executive Committee and invited guests including the chairmen and members of NCAA Committees. Dr. Karl E. Leib, President, presided.

K. L. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, presented a report of the Association's activities during the past year, emphasizing the exceptional growth of the NCAA in both members and activities. Mr. Wilson explained, in detail, the several projects the NCAA has undertaken and financed and reported on the Association's activities in the Olympic program.

J. Kyle Anderson of the University of Chicago, Keeper of the NCAA records, submitted for approval as NCAA records the 1947 performances of Harrison Dillard of Baldwin-Wallace College, Melvin Patton of the University of Southern California, Herbert McKenley of the University of Illinois and William Steele of San Diego State College. Upon the recommendation of Mr. Anderson, the Council voted approval.

Walter Byers, Executive Assistant of the Association, presented the requests of the U.S. Naval Academy, the University of Puerto Rico and the University of Colorado for District membership transfers, as recommended by the Executive Committee. The Council approved the transfers.

The applications for allied membership of the Mid American Conference and the College Conference of Illinois were presented along with the applications for affiliated membership of The National Collegiate Track Coaches Association, College Swimming Coaches Association, and the National Intercollegiate Hockey Coaches Association and the application for associated membership of the Detroit Institute of Technology. The Council voted approval of the applications.

1948 CONVENTION

The formal meetings of the Association's 42nd annual Convention were held Friday and Saturday, January 9-10, 1948, at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City.

Friday—Joint Meeting with the American Football Coaches Association and College Physical Education Association.

Round Table Meetings: A) Large College and University Group; B) Small College Group meeting jointly with CPEA.

Saturday — Annual Business Session.
The proceedings of these meetings follow.

JOINT SESSION WITH A.F.C.A. AND C.P.E.A.

Friday Morning, January 9, 1948

(A joint meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, American Football Coaches Association and College Physical Education Association convened in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel New Yorker, New York, N. Y., on Friday morning, January 9, 1948, at ten forty-five o'clock, Dr. Karl E. Leib, President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, presiding.)

I. DR. KARL E. LEIB, University of Iowa President of the N.C.A.A.

It is my feeling that the greater part of our program time this morning should be taken by the speakers who have come here to address us, and for that reason I shall speak to you very briefly, from the point of view of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

I do feel that this is one of the most significant, as well as probably the largest, meeting which the National Collegiate Athletic Association has ever held, and that it is perhaps the most significant because it represents a rather decided forward step, not to say change, in policy on the part of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

In the past, it has been felt that it was rather definitely the province of that organization to act in an advisory capacity and not particularly as a regulatory, legislative body. As time has gone on and as the problems which confront us have increased in magnitude and in complexity, we have finally reached the point where we feel that this Association should begin to take some action of a regulatory nature, where conditions exist which seem to us to threaten seriously the general welfare of college athletics; and for that reason, it is highly probable that at the business session of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, steps will be taken for the first time to establish a national code of regulation

by which we hope to prevent some of the more serious abuses which have been making themselves manifest in the athletic world.

We do not delude ourselves as to the completeness or the probable immediate effectiveness of such steps as we propose to take. We do feel, however, that the time has come when there must be, so far as possible, a general code of behavior accepted which will be a national and not a regional code, and in that effort we hope to take up at least some of the more glaring dangers and abuses, to attempt means of preventing them, to amend, add to or change those means as experience may indicate desirable, in the hope that we can bring the colleges and universities and educational institutions of the United States upon a level of common purpose and common objectives and common standards which will make possible a greater degree of respect and a greater degree of competition among all our institutions. We realize that this is but a beginning, but we have high hopes for the future.

II. E. E. WIEMAN, University of Maine

President of the American Football Coaches Association

Mr. President and Members of the two organizations: It is my privilege and very real honor to represent the American Football Coaches Association in this joint meeting.

Questions of athletic policy, most of which concern football, are of interest to all of us. We coaches, therefore, more than welcome this opportunity to meet with the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the College Physical Education Association and the guests of those two groups, to discuss matters of common interest, to the end that we may have a better understanding. Further, Mr. President and Mr. Secretary, we want you to know that your full and very generous cooperation in arranging this meeting and the Convention of which it is a part is sincerely appreciated. You have been more than kind in consulting us in all of the arrangements, and we do appreciate it.

In the limited time at my disposal, I wish to touch upon two questions of athletic policy; then I should like to speak briefly of our profession of coaching.

Many of us have become concerned over the multiplicity of postseason games which have come into existence, and their attendant problems. I will not attempt to name all of the so-called Bowl games that have been played during the past thirty days. I do not even have an accurate count of them, but I am sure the number totals at least twenty. This means that no less than forty college teams extended their

seasons for a month or so beyond the time which experience has indicated is reasonable for the termination of the football season.

It has come to a point where almost any community which has something to promote can announce a football game, apply to it some fancy, or even not so fancy, bowl name, and find at least two colleges apparently eager to contribute their pawn's part to the promotion. It leads one to wonder what magic is possessed by the term, "Bowl."

Rarely are the teams natural rivals. Hardly ever is the game managed by college authorities. Seldom does the outcome of the game have any special significance. Even from the point of view of revenue, only a few of the games have much to offer.

Although on principle I am opposed to postseason games — as you may perhaps by this time have surmised — it is only fair to acknowledge that there are a few notable exceptions to the harsh accusations I have just made. Nevertheless, gentlemen, I am satisfied that my remarks are applicable in a large majority of the cases. What, then, should we do about it?

I propose that a continuing committee be set up, whose function it shall be to draw up standards and requirements to be met by those conducting postseason games involving college teams or college players, and that this committee be authorized to receive applications for the conduct of such games, to investigate all phases of management, including ticket allotments, and then to approve or disapprove each application. I further propose that NCAA member institutions limit their participation in postseason games to those approved by this committee.

Now, since coming to New York, I have learned that preliminary steps have already been taken which may lead to just such action. I did not know that when I wrote that paragraph, but I am very happy to learn that something of that kind may soon be worked out.

I have one other suggestion to offer. As an integral part of our postwar planning, I should like to see serious thought given to the question of how better to coordinate the athletic program of our high schools and colleges. In certain areas, in my opinion, the two programs have been permitted to go farther apart than is desirable. The Coaches Association has recognized this and is trying to remedy it by bringing the high school people more prominently into our councils. High school coaches are represented on some of our most important committees, and a high school coach is a featured speaker on our program this afternoon. Through these interchanges of ideas, we hope to be mutually helpful.

Most significant, perhaps, in this tendency to drift apart

is the use of different football playing rules. To be sure, some high schools still use the NCAA rule book. However, it is a fact, as you all know, that there are two separate codes now in general use. Some of us are convinced that the time has arrived when all amateur football should again be played under the same code. There could, of course, be alternate provisions wherever desirable, to take into account the different levels of maturity and skill represented by the two groups, but that should not stand in the way of developing one basic code.

Some preliminary work has already been done towards this end, and it would appear that a reconciliation of the two codes would not be too difficult to accomplish. No fundamental aspect of the game need be affected. A willingness to cooperate and a little give and take on both sides are all that is required.

I mention this matter here to solicit your understanding cooperation in a move which some of us consider important to the further development of football in educational institutions. A further reason for mentioning it at this time is that if we are to have a common code, the time to move is now. I have reason to know that the high school people are eager for such action. It is my hope that the groups here represented will share that eagerness.

Now, I am finished with policy matters. In the few minutes remaining of the time allotted to me, there are a few things I should like to say about the profession of coaching. After having devoted upward of twenty-five years to this work, perhaps I may be permitted a few personal observations.

Not infrequently I have been asked, as no doubt some of you have been, why any adult in his right mind would ever elect to be a football coach. Well, I must confess I have sometimes wondered myself. Still, when I stop to consider, I have always concluded that no man can have any job in which there is greater satisfaction than in coaching. In spite of the headaches and the heartaches, the sleepless nights and the indigestion, I am convinced that the service that can be rendered through coaching and the satisfactions resulting therefrom far outweigh the disappointments and the grief. I want to tell you why I believe that.

I hope no one will believe me so blind or so prejudiced as not to recognize that abuses, excesses, and malpractices exist in the profession, as they do in all things human. Our program is far from perfect. But I should like to point out that we still do have boys attending college for an education who have a perfectly normal and wholesome desire to participate in football and other athletics as a part of that education; that coaches still do have honorable objectives;

and that athletics have played a significant part in the molding of our country.

Unfortunately, we are living in an age of skepticism. It is considered smart to be cynical. Debunking is the fashion. Honorable and noble motives, we are led to believe, are accepted only by the naive. Idealism is outmoded. And yet, I am wondering if a return to higher idealism isn't, after all, one of the things we most need right now — higher idealism in sport, in politics, in business, even in religion.

When I have finished, you will probably think of me as an idealist. However, as I have just indicated, perhaps a little more idealism would not be amiss. At any rate, I can think of a number of things I might be called that I would dislike more than being dubbed an idealist.

Throughout most of our sessions yesterday, we coaches were concerned with the techniques involved in football, and yet everyone here knows that techniques alone are not enough for successful coaching. They are but the tools of coaching and, necessary and important as they are, tools by themselves can never make the master.

Coaching, like any other endeavor that depends for its success upon influencing and leading others, must go beyond techniques. There are hundreds of men throughout the country who know about all there is to know concerning blocking and tackling, kicking and passing, charging and running — hundreds of technicians — but they are not all good coaches. Coaching is not a mechanical job. The satisfaction in competitive sport is the thrill of doing something better than one knows how to do it. The successful coach, therefore, must be able to get under the skins of his men and lift them above themselves. We must be counselor, friend and confidant, as well as teacher.

It is the coach's job and his privilege to deal with the whole boy. The player's mental and emotional makeup contributes to his athletic success just as surely as do his physical qualities. And so, whether or not the coach wishes it, the very nature of his job requires that he be concerned with the whole individual.

Players and coaches work together, play together, think together. They share the exhilarating thrill of victory and success; they taste together the bitterness of frustration and defeat. Out of this sharing of work and play and emotion, there tends to develop an understanding, a respect, and a very real affection that is difficult to duplicate elsewhere in the relationships of men.

For a number of years, I have had an increasing conviction that in our sophisticated and complex modern life there are altogether too few opportunities for men to share, one with the other, any real depth of feeling. It just isn't

done. We are afraid of being misunderstood, perhaps of being laughed at, with the result that we tend to crawl into our shells and exhibit to our associates only a surface veneer that conceals more than it reveals. But on the football field this veneer is thrown off and each boy stands revealed to his team mates for what he is. With them he is unashamed of emotion, knowing that they at least will not confuse sentiment with sentimentality.

As I see it, it is the responsibility of the coach to make use of this intimate association to help boys organize themselves, to lead them to believe in themselves, and to teach them the art of mobilizing all of their resources at a given time and of focusing them upon definite objectives, to the end that they may be able to call forth their best efforts when their greatest achievement is most to be desired.

When a coach can do this, when he can teach his players what it takes to win from a worthy opponent without crossing the line that represents the sacrifice of integrity or chivalry, of sportsmanship or honesty, and when he can also teach them what it takes to lose, if that be necessary, without the loss of honor or courage or confidence, he is teaching them two of the most important lessons they will ever learn.

Under leadership of this kind, football can be an experience for boys that is filled with rich satisfaction and one that can contribute immeasurably to their preparation for the responsibilities and conflicts that await them. When a coach conducts such a program, we will all agree, I believe, that he is entitled to hold his head high in the realization that he is making a notable contribution to the education of the young men under his direction.

Sometimes it is difficult, in a skeptical world, not to become cynical, but may I say to the younger coaches present whose careers are yet ahead, don't do it! Keep your idealism! Believe in the worthwhileness of your job and do your utmost to make your job worth while. Therein lie the lasting satisfactions in coaching.

III. DR. GEORGE ZOOK

President of the American Council on Education

I appreciate more than I can tell you the opportunity to address this forty-second annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, one of the constituent member organizations of the American Council on Education, and the two organizations associated with it in this joint meeting.

The NCAA has been a member of the American Council on Education for a number of years, and, incidentally, its

delegates have consistently attended and participated in its meetings. In this way, as well as through its own activities, the Association has given evidence of its commitment to study and promote sound educational principles and practices among the universities and colleges of this country.

In this connection, it so happens, as your Chairman in his introduction has been kind enough to mention, that there is now coming from the press the report of the President's Commission on Higher Education, over which I have had the honor to preside during the past eighteen months. There have been a number of national commissions in previous years which have rendered reports primarily in the fields of elementary and secondary education. The present report is, however, the first time a national commission has ever devoted itself exclusively to the field of higher education.

The report is contained in five small volumes, two of which have already been published; the other three will be forthcoming during the next three weeks. It is my earnest hope that the report may be read widely in every college faculty because, after all, it concerns the main business in which you and your associates in the various higher institutions are engaged. It calls for important modifications in educational policies and procedures, both on national and state levels, and within the institutions themselves.

I intend at this time to give you only a brief glimpse of the report and its implications.

To meet the nation's needs through an enrollment of 4,600,000 students in our colleges and universities; to provide the kind of college education that will increase the welfare of both the individual and the nation; to assure equal educational opportunity for all youth and adults, commensurate with their ability and interest and without regard to race, creed, sex, or economic status; to extend higher education and especially in community colleges, as the basis of a careful analysis of needs and facilities within each state; to eliminate all student fees for the thirteenth and fourteenth years, freshman and sophomore years, in publicly controlled institutions, and to lower all other student fees; to strengthen and unify state departments of education and voluntary state organizations of higher education; to assure the pre-service and in-service education of faculties adequate both in quality and in number; to meet the expanded instructional and research needs of universities and colleges; and to finance the entire program of higher education on a firm and equitable basis — these are the goals which the President's Commission is staking out in its report, not alone for higher education but for the American people as well.

Two alternatives faced the Commission. One was that of attempting to predict possible future enrollment on the basis of normal long-time trends. The other was that of seeking to determine national needs and the potential ability of the adult population to meet them. The Commission chose the latter alternative.

With the invaluable assistance of the Army and Navy, a correlation was made between the scores of eleven million men in the classification test used by the armed forces, and the number of years of schooling which they had completed. Through such a statistical analysis, correlated still further with the results of college entrance examinations, it was found that 49 per cent of our young people eighteen and nineteen years of age might reasonably expect to complete at least the first two years of college; that 32 per cent might be expected to complete at least a full four years college course. When these percentages were applied to the group that will be of college age in 1960, the total number for whom college education is a reasonable risk is 4,600,000 by 1960 or more than twice the unprecedented number of students now enrolled in college.

This numerical goal presents a most serious challenge to the American people. If the goal is to be met, courageous steps must now be taken to reappraise curricula, to prepare faculty members, to provide physical facilities, and to assure adequate financial income for our universities and colleges.

In Volume II of its report, entitled, "Equalizing and Expanding Individual Opportunities," the Commission describes the inequalities in opportunity which now exist. Some are based upon differential in economic status, others upon differences in race, religion, national origin, and even sex. To alleviate differentials in opportunities based on non-economic factors, the Commission proposes the elimination of the quota system wherever it exists, the abolition of discrimination, and that immediate steps be taken looking toward the elimination of segregation on a racial basis.

The proposals of the Commission regarding the elimination of economic status as a basis for college attendance include the abolition, as I have said, of all student fees for freshmen and sophomores, the decreasing of student fees beyond that level, and the establishment of an extensive system of federal scholarships and fellowships.

The proposed scholarship program would involve a federal appropriation of 120 million dollars, to be available for the fiscal year beginning July 1st next, which would increase until 1952 in such a manner as to provide financial assistance to 20 per cent of the nonveteran students enrolled in colleges and universities from that time on. These funds would be allocated to the states on the two-fold basis of the

number of high school graduates and the population seventeen to twenty-one years of age in each state. The recipient of a scholarship or a grant-in-aid would be free to select the institution of his choice on the basis of his financial need.

The Commission proposes that the maximum allowance to any individual be \$800 for an academic year, and quoting in conclusion on this volume, "Only as the opportunity for higher education is equalized for every potential student who has the interest and the ability to profit from college and university study, at both undergraduate and graduate levels," the Commission concludes, "can the ideals of democracy in education be realized. The program of scholarships and fellowships here proposed is not for the welfare of the individual alone but it is vital in the national interest."

In the third volume of the Commission's report, to come from the press in a few days, there is a strong statement pointing out the fact that in this country all education, including higher education, contrary to the situation which obtains in most other countries of the world, is not under the control of the central government. Technically, higher education and other levels of education may be controlled by the several states, either through institutions which they support and administer, or through the charters which they grant to independent or church-related colleges. Actually, however, the major educational policies and practices of universities and colleges in this country have been determined neither by the Federal Government nor by the states, but by the institutions themselves.

In a thoroughly democratic procedure, the representatives of universities and colleges have banded together in almost innumerable educational associations to study and consider their mutual problems, to pass resolutions which stand as goals to be attained in individual institutions, or to set up minimum standards regarded as essential to secure the necessary quality of educational performance. But in any case, what I wish to point out is that this whole process is not imposed from above; it is a thoroughly democratic one, determined and administered by the representatives of the institutions themselves, a process where usually the voice of the small institutions is equal to that of the larger institutions.

We have here indeed a manifestation of American democracy at its best; in other words, whatever is wrong or right with standards and practices of medical education in this country is the responsibility not only of the institutions themselves but of the American Medical Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges. Whatever is wrong or right with engineering education is to the credit or blame of the engineering associations. Whatever is good

or bad about liberal arts education can be set down to the contribution or the deficiencies of various national and regional associations. By the same token, whatever is to the glory or to the shame of intercollegiate athletics in this country can be and should be laid at the door of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and its associated organizations and conferences.

There is, indeed, no limitation on the opportunity of this Association and its related organizations to set standards and practices of intercollegiate athletic competition. Equally, there is, of course, no escape from heavy responsibilities in one of the most difficult areas of higher education.

Among the basic outcomes of higher education in this country regarded as necessary by the President's Commission on Higher Education are three which I shall read:

"1. To develop for the regulation of one's personal and civic life a code of behavior based on ethical principles consistent with democratic ideals.

"2. To maintain and improve one's own health and to cooperate actively and intelligently in solving community health problems.

"3. To participate actively as an informed and responsible citizen in solving the social, economic, and political problems of one's community, state and nation."

Then, do intercollegiate athletics and sports contribute to these ends? If they do, there can be no doubt as to their fitness to be included as aspects of higher education. If they do not, in other words, if they in general tear down rather than build up ethical codes of behavior for individuals, or if they sap rather than improve the health of individuals, or if they deflect an individual's interest away from preparation for and participation in solving the problems of community, state and nation, they are bad influences and should no longer be tolerated.

I believe firmly that sports, including intercollegiate athletics, have contributed greatly to the success of American democracy, and that with improvements, they have even more to offer to American life over the long future.

In order to make clear what I mean, I wish to mention briefly three little incidents. After the close of World War I, a British professor visited a number of universities in this country. After returning home, he wrote a book in which he made the following whimsical observation: "Everywhere I went," said he, "I heard a great deal about student activities but nowhere, so far as I can recall, was study or the pursuit of knowledge included as a student activity."

About this same time, one of my friends who was in the service of the YMCA in Europe had remained in Southern Italy for a year after the close of the war. I was curious

as to what he was doing there so long after the close of hostilities, but I never knew until he returned home. Then, in response to my question, he remarked with a quizzical smile, "It was my business to teach the students of the University of Naples how to play."

Last summer, it was my good fortune to make an extended trip through most of the South American countries. One beautiful Sunday afternoon in Buenos Aires, I attended a professional soccer football game, along with 64,999 other people. The rapidly moving game and the intensity of the interest of the crowd fascinated me, but not so much as certain of the arrangements. Completely surrounding the field was what I, as a former professor of modern European history, would have called a moat, topped on the inside with a six-foot barbed wire fence. All that I missed was the drawbridge and the portcullis. My friends assured me that in these later days, the moat and the barbed wire fence were no longer necessary for the protection of the players, but they were kept there just in case.

I have drawn these three little pictures of sports in three different parts of the world because I have reached some conclusions about them, and related observations. It is my firm belief that with all the intellectual progress which rightfully belongs to the universities of Continental Europe, the students of those institutions over the years have been sadly deficient in those very things we usually call student activities, including competitive sports, which tend to humanize them and to make them both good losers as well as good winners. It is just possible that over the years they would have gotten along better with themselves and with other peoples if they had had deeply instilled in them the give and take of athletic competition.

Similarly, I am convinced that the rapid extension of all kinds of sports facilities which one sees these days in nearly all Latin American countries is one of the best evidences of growth there in the capacity to make democratic government work. And so I see in these student activities, including sports, in American universities and colleges, even though it may mean a little less intensive effort along purely intellectual lines, one of the best preparations to enable young men and even young women to practice democracy successfully in all aspects of our life. A healthy body and fair play in athletic competition are two of the most important attributes of the good citizen.

To you men who spend your lives in instilling these features into the youth of our land, the nation is much indebted for a job that is being better and better done. Moreover, of course, we are also immensely indebted both to those of you who donned a uniform and to those of you who

remained at your post in the universities and colleges during World War II, for the innumerable and invaluable services which you rendered the nation in a time of peril.

But now the war is over, and what is more, we are presumably at peace. Presumably also by now we should have been able to get back to normalcy and to take up the collegiate life where we left it off. But not so. Few things are as they were before.

At this time, the public is taking an increasing interest in sports of all kinds, as has been made abundantly clear by the attendance at football games this past season. During the war, many institutions gave up intercollegiate athletics temporarily and others paid little attention to them. We are therefore at a period of transition which, fortunately, is sharp enough to be recognized by everybody. What we do this year in intercollegiate athletics, what, indeed, is done at this Convention today and tomorrow, will set the tone and standards for long years ahead. I hope that you may have both the vision and the courage to plan wisely.

I do not, of course, regard myself as competent to comment in detail upon the great problems which confront you, but I have a few observations which I believe to be pertinent.

First, a college or a university is a place where people, both young and old, come to study and to improve their mental and moral equipment. It follows that only those persons who can qualify for the pursuit of these objectives should be admitted to membership in the student body. An individual may or may not have promising athletic ability but he should be admitted to college neither because of or for lack of athletic attainments but because he gives evidence of being a student; in other words, a college is not a place to park an athlete just long enough that he may develop sufficient athletic skill to be offered a contract to play professional football, baseball, or basketball.

Second, students who are in need, and only those who are in need, should be assisted by scholarships, loans, or employment to complete their college career. The institution should know the circumstances surrounding each individual student. It should determine what form and amount of assistance is needed in each individual case and it should, of course, administer the aid. Every student, both those with athletic interests and others not so inclined, should be eligible on equal terms for such assistance. The implication of this policy is that there should be no such thing as athletic scholarships or athletic subsidies of any kind, but only various forms of aid for students, some of whom will, of course, have athletic interests and ability.

Third, a college or a university may properly engage in an organized search for students, but not for athletes. In

the light of what I have already said, this statement seems superfluous. If the institution exists only for students, if it should admit into the student body none but students, if it should give financial aid only to students, it seems utterly superfluous to suggest that it should recruit anyone who is not a student. Yet, unfortunately, not all institutions have advanced to that stage where they have left off the recruiting of athletes and worked out an organized program of searching for students fitted to benefit by the educational facilities which they possess.

As objective tests and other measures of native ability and accomplishment to identify promising students are developed, recruiting athletes for universities and colleges will gradually fall into the illogical and unworthy position it deserves. Certainly, no coach or athletic director who is working for the objectives of higher education to which they are now dedicated will allow himself to engage in the recruiting of athletes. His interest, as that of every member of the faculty, should be in students. It is hoped that many students will have athletic and sports interests, for as I have endeavored to make abundantly clear, the future success of our American democratic way of life depends in no small measure on the development of our recreational and sport program.

I have stated categorically that this Association bears the same heavy responsibility to develop healthy, sound principles and high standards through democratic processes in your area of higher education as we now expect from the voluntary organizations that operate in all other areas of higher education.

Now, it is my business to know something about educational organizations in this country. Practically all of the important ones are members of the American Council, and I have some notion about the relative effectiveness and importance of these several organizations. I can tell you at once that some of them are scarcely more than clubs, where people in the same field get together at annual meetings, largely for social purposes or to look for new jobs or to look over promising additions to their staff, or to have the thrilling opportunity once in a while of making a speech before colleges, or to exchange experiences, or, finally, to engage in the passing of pious resolutions which are disregarded at will when one gets back home and has sobered up. (I see from your reaction that some of these observations seem to apply, even in this Association.)

It is a universal experience of the individual members of any such organization to grow weary of this rather slow and uncertain process of improvement. The president of the institution, who does not often take the trouble to attend the

annual meeting himself — and I know a good many of them and I don't see them here this morning — sometimes asks the embarrassing question of the coach or the athletic director, "Well, what do we get out of our association anyway? Is it getting anywhere?"

Embarrassing incidents and evidences of low standards of certain institutions have become matters of common knowledge, and so, at the psychological moment, at one of the annual meetings, someone jumps to his feet and, at the end of an impassioned description of the situation, shouts the embarrassing question, "Why, in heaven's name" — or you can substitute anything else — "don't we do something about it?"

At that moment, a new accrediting or regulating agency is born. In one form or another, that same question was raised by the American Council on Medical Education, by the Engineers Council for Professional Development, by the Council on Pharmaceutical Education, by the North Central Association, and a whole host of voluntary educational organizations that felt that they had a greater and deeper responsibility to their respective fields of education than the mere exchange of information and the passing of resolutions.

The organization then and there resolves that it will set up certain standards of minimum performance which it will expect of all the colleges which wish to continue their membership in the organization. At once, it becomes clear that the objectives to be sought are qualitative in nature and therefore difficult of definition and measurement. But having labored long hours, perhaps over several years, the standards are reduced to writing, and after hectic debate, they are adopted as part of the fundamental law of the association. Somewhat weary and with a certain disillusionment concerning the well-mindedness of long-time friends and some doubt as to the program, the majority of the delegates make their way home under the naive assumption that having set up a fine piece of machinery, it will work automatically.

Well, any professor of political science who spends a semester in describing the provisions of a national constitution, the details of a law, or the workings of a political party, as I used to do when I was leading a useful life as a college professor, and does not, at the close of the course, point out the fact that no machine, whether physical or social, will run without a continuous supply of life-giving energy, is certainly derelict in his duty as a teacher.

In a social organization, this energy consists of background, of intelligent interest and support, but in its application it requires the time and effort of a competent staff which can and will follow through in order to see that things

happen in individual institutions. And so, the medical, dental, pharmaceutical, engineering and liberal arts organizations soon found that they could not depend on standards alone. They had to invent ways of implementing and insuring them.

My friends, the reason why we admire what has been done to improve the quality of education in these and other areas is because in each of them there were and are men of vision and courage, who were willing to take the measures necessary to secure widespread improvement.

Now, I do not know the history of this organization in detail. I do know that some great figures in American education have been identified with it, have believed in it, have sacrificed for it, and have helped it to make an exceedingly important contribution to American education. But it would only be a repetition of what has occurred in other voluntary educational organizations if, for the first thirty to thirty-five years, its members met largely for social purposes, for the exchange of experiences, and for the purpose occasionally of passing a few pious resolutions. Then came December 1939, when the first draft of your present Constitution was proposed and two years later, in Detroit, adopted with some modifications.

Perhaps there were some even then who realized that the athletic code in our country could not and would not be carried out automatically. At any rate, the war came on; all standards were widely disregarded, and many people rightly feared that the colleges would not again resume their march upward on athletic matters.

But happily, you have resisted this temptation and are now considering a revision of the standards of your Association. I am convinced that there has been steady and consistent progress in the definition of the standards which ought to govern intercollegiate athletics.

The suggested amendments to Article III are obvious improvements, it seems to me, but the mere improvement of standards in Article III will not in itself turn the trick, particularly if, as one prominent coach is reported to have said in a Washington newspaper at any rate, I don't know whether it was said in New York, "Many will vote for the code but are figuring out ways to beat it."

It is therefore indispensable in this Association as it has proved to be in every other voluntary educational organization, which has set itself to improve standards in higher education, to know what steps are being contemplated in order to carry out the program. I call attention, therefore, to the brave and indispensable beginning toward implementing this program contained in Article IV of this challenging document.

Let there be no misunderstanding. You have come to a parting of the ways. If you accept these additions to your Constitution, you are entering on the path of exerting meaningful pressure upon those institutions which, by negligence, ignorance, or deliberate disobedience, frustrate the realization of the high objectives which you have in mind. The adoption of the "Sanity Code" will therefore at long last turn the NCAA from a discussion body into a regulatory body and actually make the Association a national conference for solving on a national scale many of the problems which hitherto regional athletic conferences in varying degrees of effectiveness and honesty have shouldered.

Moreover, if the Association takes this action, it will have many strong supporters. The conferences will continue to be important in enforcing standards, and I am certain that the Association could, if it would, count on the active cooperation of the regional accrediting associations, such as the North Central Association, the Southern Association, and so forth.

One further word to those of you who may have your doubts. The new code clearly leaves to each institution, as it should, the primary responsibility of enforcing the proposed principles, but it places at your disposal the active assistance of the association of which you are an integral part, in meeting standards of performance, in the fields of medicine, dentistry, law, and all the rest of them. The executive officers and the faculty of these respective divisions in the weaker institutions have had occasion repeatedly to rise up and bless their respective accrediting associations for assisting them to accomplish standards which, through their own efforts alone, they would never have been able to realize.

I have emphasized quite prominently the primary responsibility of the colleges and universities themselves in improving their practices and procedures. This is as it should be. But they cannot do it alone. Other agencies of society quite definitely and perhaps quite properly influence the standards of university and college education, and I want to mention one of them for a moment or two, and that is the press.

Here, I believe that we are in pretty dark territory, where both the institutions and the press have got a good deal to think about. The public is certainly sports-conscious and the newspapers write fully thereof. They devote a good deal of space to it. The individual player on a college team eagerly scans every reference to his name in the paper; the coach anxiously watches the trend of newspaper criticism; and alumni want to know how things are going. And so the college or university dishes out publicity material on inter-

collegiate athletics particularly during the football season in such quantity as to justify the conclusion that nothing else at the institution is anything like of the same importance. Occasionally, there is an elaborate public relations department which courts favorable publicity at such length as not to be above serving liquor to indiscreet gentlemen of the press in such quantities as to be a public disgrace.

Wherever this situation obtains, the university administration is itself primarily to blame and no president of an institution who is worthy of his position will allow it to continue once it has been called to his attention. But the press, too, must bear its share of responsibility. Much of the best and unquestionably much of the worst writing in American journalism appears in the sports pages, so declares Neil MacNeil in his book, "Without Fear or Favor." "Certainly also," says the same author in another place, "the crooked sports writer has ample opportunity to accept graft, and he is frequently thrown in with a fast-spending crowd."

To be sure, these are observations which are made about writers and reporters in certain professional sports, but the men who report on professional sports are often the very same men who write about amateur intercollegiate athletics; in other words, they naturally apply the same standards to amateur sports as they do to professional sports. The chief consideration is to win. Sports are not thought of as recreation, as helping to build a rounded character, as a means of teaching fair play, as an adjunct of scholarship, indeed, as any of the major objectives which a college or university should have in mind in building up its program of physical education. In other words, as Red Smith points out in the chapter on sports in the book, "Late City Edition," the trouble with most bad sports writers is that they have only the foggiest notion of what a newspaper is all about.

The press has therefore a great responsibility in the promotion of amateur athletics, which it is not at all discharging satisfactorily at this time. In its recent report, the Commission on Freedom of the Press made the following pronouncement: "Although the standards of press performance arise as much from the public situation and need as from the conscious goals of the press, these standards must be administered by the press itself. This means that the press must now take the community's objectives as its own objectives, and for the correction of abuses, the maxim holds good that self-correction holds out a reasonable and realistic hope as distinct from lip service to piously framed codes." When this standard is applied honestly and intelligently by the press of this country to the field of amateur intercollegiate athletics, a great incubus will be raised from the

shoulders of collegiate athletic departments and the press will join other social agencies in helping universities and colleges to discharge high-minded and indispensable functions.

My friends, I do not need to tell you that you are responsible for the proper promotion of one of the most difficult aspects of American higher education. It is an area where considerable money is involved, where emotions often run high, where competition is keen, where outside influences, including the press, frequently hinder rather than help; in short, where the severest tests of character are the daily portion. For these responsibilities, universities and colleges in their upward march need both outstanding and upstanding men of integrity and character, who refuse to be discouraged; for in this drive towards goals so predominantly a matter of simple moral standards, we have been marching in the sand, and we shall always march in the sand — two steps forward and one step backward — but nevertheless, ever onward and upward.

IV. BRANCH RICKEY

President of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club

It has always been in my mind that anyone making a public talk should never explain or apologize about his physical frailties. Let him be judged on his own. But I am reminded now of the half-witted son of a farmer who was sent by his father to a neighboring farm to borrow an implement. The farmer said to him, "You go over there and just keep your mouth shut and they'll never find out that you're a fool." The boy went over and the man said, "Is your name John?" He didn't answer. The man said, "Don't you live over at so-and-so?" He didn't answer. The man said, "What did you come over here for?" He didn't answer. The man said, "You're a fool!" The boy went home and said to his father, "Pop, I never said a word but he found out anyway!"

Well, it is so obvious that I am under some difficulties that I almost have to apologize. This is the first time in almost forty years that I have had to do it, to make an apology for my physical condition. I took three hundred thousand units of penicillin and that has helped me to get up here. It's a fortunate thing that my partner in the ownership of the Brooklyn Club is a manufacturer of penicillin, because I don't suppose I would ever have gotten that much anywhere else. Otherwise, I came prepared.

It is in this group, over a period of very many years, that I have really found my heroes to worship. Most of the heroes of my early life are gone. It is, I believe, from this group

that the heroes of the boys of America are now very largely to be obtained. It is not in the field of philosophical attainment or intellectual pursuits that boys look for heroes, that the young man looks for heroes. It is largely in the sports field. It was true in antiquity and in the Bible and it is true today. As a boy, I looked to a man who was the greatest feeder of a thrashing machine in the country. He was an artist. I remember sitting on my father's knee one night and when he asked me what I would like to be when I grew up, I told him I would like to be a champion feeder like Mr. Harriman.

This is an important meeting. Your meetings from year to year are highly important. I am not so sure that Professor James, when he wrote his essay on the moral equivalents of war, could not have gone a step further and made a specific application of his thesis to sports in America. I think he had it in mind and you can read it into his essay very easily. Heaven knows, if a war has any moral equivalents, wherever they are to be found, we should seek to find them and, most surely, it is in the field of competitive sports throughout the British Empire and our country that those moral equivalents may be found. If so, and to the extent to which it is true, this meeting and similar meetings become of vast importance to our whole country.

I recall the book, "England and the English," by Price Collier, where he tells about his gazing at a great crowd in a public square in London, in front of a newspaper office, where there was a great placard out and lights were playing on it. He knew that the House of Parliament was meeting, he knew that the Irish question was on the front page of the papers at the time, he knew that there was quite a violent debate on apportioning money for the British navy and other important things; colonial difficulties were the leading questions of the day. And yet, headlined on this great billboard was, "England's Big Task," and it didn't concern itself with any of the things of current interest. A British cricket eleven was playing in Australia, and the Australian eleven had made an unexpectedly large score that day, and it was England's big task to meet or beat that score the following day.

The history of the British Empire shows that they have found their preparation for war in the playing fields of the British Empire, and that preparation largely came there, so we can understand a bit, perhaps, the point that a handful of men have been terrifically influential in controlling the destinies of two-fifths of the inhabitants of the world. Here is a background of training that is tremendously meaningful, and we are not only imitators of the British estimate of sports, but we are leading both in properties and the invest-

ment of our young manhood in sports fields. It is a characteristic we have, and I wish to speak specifically upon one phase of it, and perhaps generalize here and there, but only for a brief time.

An amateur player is one who has not received and who does not receive pay for or because of his athletic skill or ability. I repeat the first of my formula that I have set up: An amateur player is one who has not received and does not receive for or because of his athletic skill or ability, pay.

Second, a professional player is one who has or who does.

Third, the college player should be an amateur.

Fourth, there should be no professional inducement to the amateur to end his amateur status, (A) before his normal graduation, or, (B) prior to the expiration of his college eligibility, with a provision I wish to refer to.

A professional is one who does not play a game he can afford to lose. An amateur is one who does not play a game he cannot afford to lose. If we do not agree that there is a difference between the amateur and the professional in this country now, with sharp lines of demarcation that are subject to agreed definition, and that those lines shall be distinct and maintained distinctly, if we do not agree upon that, then my discourse means nothing. I am assuming that the four statements I have made are acceptable generally.

It is the right and practice of the Brooklyn Baseball Club to pay men to play baseball.

It is the duty and, generally, in the better educational institutions, the practice, not to put a dollar sign on boys' muscles. We must not admit, and yet, for the sake of sheer honesty it could be admitted, that open and outright subsidizing should be permitted. We have got to say that there is something other than simply the passing of one's work that qualifies him for representing his college or university in intercollegiate athletics. If we don't admit that, then, again, there is no point to the discussion.

Am I receiving something from this college which I would not receive if I were not an athlete? Is the real question involved in all these twilight-zone problems the amateur status? I do not think that it always follows that a candidate for the team should be disqualified if he answers the question affirmatively, but such answer makes further investigation, in my judgment, immediately necessary.

I think it is not wrong for an athlete to receive a scholarship if awarded on the basis of requirements of awards to nonathletes. The hopelessness of some of our leading educators in the battle for amateurism in our colleges indicates a defeatism. I am not ready to accept it.

If students pass their work, there should be other things to be considered before they can be admitted to participation.

A boy must have a sense of earning his pay for his labor. Otherwise, the educational process fails, provided that character is at all a part of a desirable graduation result. The boy is internally precariously set up, if not externally, who runs for county attorney twenty years hence and who knows he got something in college for his playing prowess at the very time that he was signing statements that he was not getting a cent, and no boy graduates with a conscience so dull that he does not understand the violation of the Conference code. There is no quibble about the phrase, "getting a cent." A college with amateur players cannot be a party to violations.

The statement that the colleges are making more professionals every year than are employed in the professional field, if true, does not affect the obligation of the professional clubs to leave these amateurs alone. But your position, looking to solution, would be stronger if your own house were completely in order. If the man is, by the definition we have accepted, not an amateur, then you are not entitled to play him, and particularly so since you made him a de facto professional.

I think a boy does wrong to affirm his eligibility when he knows that there is a quid pro quo in his statement. His "quid" is his football or baseball playing, and the college does a greater harm to suborn the boy.

"Pro" football has toed the mark for you, but that is not simply a generous or considerate action. "Pro" football knows that its minor leagues, its feeders, are the colleges, exclusively so and at no cost — except for the war between the National League and the American Conference, unfortunately. But it knows that its minor leagues, are the colleges. They concentrate scouting for the professionals and furnish a favorable spot, with publicity thrown in. The "pro" games will never start out to hire and will never end unless you do. Of course, their rules will be accommodated to your most whimsical requirements. Basketball is the same, for the same reasons.

Baseball is different. Even the high school player can make good in the professional leagues. I had six boys on the Brooklyn Club at one time, not one of whom had reached his eighteenth year. There is a club in the National League whose overall production cost of raw material in 1947 exceeded \$500,000, and that does not include to the purchase price of any star.

We have enacted a high school rule, as you know. We cannot touch them. We observe American Legion competition until boys are seventeen. If we are to be restricted both in high school and college, say, for eight years, then not only do we limit our market almost to extinction, but the ap-

prenticeship necessary to be served in the minors, even by the college graduate, brings a player to the age where in most cases he cannot afford the apprenticeship, for obvious reasons. The educational program in this country is more important than professional sport, provided we are in agreement on what is comprised in the educational program.

I do not believe for one moment that if you proceed on the basis of opposing professionalism or continue successfully the fight for amateur status, you will have less headaches than if you go professional. You will have far more difficulties if you compete with us. Professionalism means stars, and while stars do not, generally speaking, alone make for victory or attendance, they do create headaches. Disparity of salaries of stars breaks down team play, and this thing we call morale more quickly and effectively than anything else, and when you get into the field of competing with great freedom for players and competing, too, in the field of terms offered, you will have created more headaches for yourselves than you have ever yet been permitted to contemplate. Besides, these exceptional players sometimes called stars are comparative creatures and quickly forgotten.

Baseball, professionally, I am sure, will conform fully if we are dealing only with bona fide college players. If you will stay out of the professional field as defined, we will stay out of the college field. If you don't make our men professionals, we won't, either. But perfectionism in the making or enforcement of the so-called amateur rule is not easy or close at hand. Sixteen major league clubs and more than fifty minor leagues are in business. You are in it, or we think you are, as an integral part of your program in physical education, with only part of your curriculum vested in collegiate sport. Your objective lies within the field of education, really. Ours embraces all that comes within the scope of private enterprise, define it as you will. We, you and I, your Association and professional sport, must work out the conflicting differences.

May I leave with you a suggestion which I believe is a trading factor and a very advanced step in the discussion which may lead to a very satisfactory solution? My suggestion is substantially as follows: "No student of any accredited college or university in the United States can be employed or offered employment by professional baseball directly or indirectly from the time of his matriculation for his second scholastic year and until, 1) the date of graduation of his class, or, 2) the date of his completion of participation in any intercollegiate sport, whichever date is earlier. Exceptions: 1) in the event of withdrawal from the college for a continuous period of one year, there shall be no objection to professional employment; 2) at any time following written re-

quest and petition by the student, the president of the university of which the student is a member may permit the student to enter professional baseball."

This ensures certainly that bona fide students can not be disturbed during their last three years, which is the complete period of intercollegiate eligibility, and it gives a year to find out about the purposes of the student why he is sent to college — who keeps him there and how and whether he really belongs in college. It takes care of those who flunk out and those who have no desire or intention to continue, some of whom may have understandable reasons. This freshman year is in itself not only a trial and probationary period, it cannot only but be helpful to the colleges, and consequently helpful to all, but it offers in due time a very good chance for professional baseball and college baseball to get together satisfactorily. That phraseology can be changed, for I am no expert in the field.

You can frame an ideal agreement, submit it to professional sport, knowing that it will likely be tabled — a futile procedure. I think the proposal I have outlined, properly presented, is a very forward and important step.

The major problem confronting the colleges and universities today is not one involving your relations with the professional game. It is somewhat, but the problem is chiefly one involving only yourselves. The invasion of your ranks, for example, by professional baseball is very rare indeed. When one of your players is taken, it makes headlines all over the country. My rather simple proposal gets rid of that. It is a good springboard. It is true that your resolution covering relations between the colleges and professional groups was tabled. There probably is not a professional club in this country that does not have written evidence that many of the colleges or universities have "professionally" induced boys to enter college — boys, too, who are kept in college on such terms that we in the professional game define it as professionalism. Such men are just as much professional, in our judgment, as if we had them on our payrolls, but frequently with the added feature that neither the boys nor the college admit it. Surely it is not part of the educational process to permit hypocrisy.

It is a matter of great gratification to me that you have adopted some amendments to your Constitution which you have added as principles for the conduct of collegiate athletics. It is a new day and a great day for college athletics now that you have done this. The passing of this legislation does not in itself correct the evils involved. You must, indeed, implement the enforcement. There will be successful evasions and violations of the new code, and it will surely be a long time before you shall have voluntary acceptance of

these new principles, and it may be a considerable time before you are able to enforce involuntary observance. It will come surely with time. Your great danger will be the hesitant cooperation of all schools in seeing to it that there is wide enforcement.

Do not let the educational processes lag. Keep at the point of continuous emphasis upon the difference between the amateur and the professional status and the idea that somewhere, certainly in the colleges and universities, the amateur status shall be maintained. The fact that you have placed it in the Constitution, or are about to do so, if you do, does not in itself ensure anything.

I have a tremendous belief that when a man is right or an association is right, and he acts upon the belief that things come out all right, the great danger is that he might not be right. In centuries past, history is full of the mistaken convictions upon which generations acted. One needs to be sure, very sure.

But the best we can do is to be very sure, for example, that the legislation which we are enacting is sound, it is good, it is wholesome, it is not only presently defensible but it is a good thing to extend. We rest our judgment upon it. That is a comparatively easy decision to make as compared with the ones that follow it, sequentially, from day to day. You marshal your courage to support your original decision. That takes more courage. You haven't achieved anything when you write it in the books.

I am glad to be here. I have thrown out the suggestion that I would like your Association to think about, and I would like to offer for your consideration this difference between amateur and professional sport which I think should be continuously kept in the foreground.

Nine years ago, when I spoke to this group, I mentioned Provost Smith, who was the head of Penn many years ago. He said to me in his office, following the World Series in which Christy Mathewson had pitched two winning games, "If a boy comes to the University of Pennsylvania on his own money and passes the entrance examinations and takes full work and passes it all, I think if he comes back to the University of Pennsylvania on his own money, it is up to the University to let that boy play on its team even if his name were Christy Mathewson."

I think this definition of an amateur is not too difficult to accept. We have come a long way in a hundred and fifty years when, in the British Empire, any man who worked with his hands and received a daily wage was not an amateur. Finally, I am sure that somewhere we must deeply feel that we are right about the comparative place of inter-collegiate sport in the curricula of studies of our colleges

and universities, and it is incomprehensible to me that we can say that sport shall be considered as a thing apart from the educational process. It must be kept within it. And you shall then have, with all the faithfulness I can give to you my effort to bring about a cooperative relationship on the part of the professional sports.

ROUND TABLE MEETINGS

Friday Afternoon Sessions, January 9, 1948

A. LARGE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY GROUP

T. P. HEARD, Louisiana State University, Chairman

SUBJECTS: TELEVISION

Capt. William C. Eddy, WBKB, Chicago

Ted B. Payseur, Northwestern University

Don Spencer, Don Spencer Company, Inc.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS' OUTLOOK

The meeting was opened with a television show, featuring the Rose Bowl Game, the Orange Bowl Game and the Cotton Bowl Game, after which the following discussion took place.

CHAIRMAN HEARD: We want to thank NBC and the others that were responsible for this showing of television. I am sure that at least some of us have a clearer idea of what to expect from television. There is considerable concern among the intercollegiate groups as to what the future holds in television, just how it is going to affect our program and how we will fit it into our scheme of operations.

Today we have with us Captain Eddy, from WBKB, Chicago, who will give us information about what we should expect from the technical side of television. After Mr. Eddy has finished, we will hear from Mr. Ted Payseur of Northwestern University, who has had considerable experience televising Northwestern's football games.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM C. EDDY: You people have seen a film presentation of several of the games that occurred in the last week or two. Of course, throughout the entire season the various television stations around the country have been televising the major games.

We in Chicago, for which I can speak, have televised five; we had five football schedules complete. That is, we had three professional, and we also covered alternate games between Northwestern and Notre Dame, building a network from Chicago into Notre Dame in order to bring to the Chicago audience the Notre Dame games.

Now, it is our contention — and this is the argument which I wish to present to you people — that television will not hurt the gate. In other words, we believe that while it does bring a very excellent portrayal of everything that goes on in the field, as you can well see, eventually in sports television will increase the gate rather than set it back.

Now, speaking for the television audience, or for the television industry, I have asked several of the other broadcasters to write me their comments in this particular field, which I think will probably be better than any preamble which I may give.

The Detroit News, WWJ, has a television station. They have been on the air for one year, and Harry Bannister, of that station, submits the following articles — they are factual, and I would like to read them to you, because it will give you a better picture than I can:

"When broadcasting started, it was some time before the baseball moguls, the colleges, fight promoters, etc., would permit this new fangled contrivance. They all said the same thing: 'Radio will hurt box office.' Some didn't come around for years. The late Jacob Ruppert kept broadcasting out of Yankee Stadium until the early 1930's and the same thing was true in many ball parks.

"Eventually they all found out that radio, far from hurting box office, helped to build up attendance and receipts to previously unknown heights.

"In the case of baseball, I remember as a boy that the sight of a woman in a big league ball-park was unusual. Today, in many parks, women predominate, and most of them were converted into baseball fans only by radio.

"We've all heard of the Notre Dame 'subway alumni.' All college football teams now have their quota of followers who basically are 'subway alumni' — people who never went to the college of their adoption, or to any college, but who are rabid rooters nevertheless and who in many cases shell out hard money to sit in expensive seats. Most of these people learned all they know about football, through the eyes of radio announcers.

"Compare attendance and box office receipts before the advent of radio broadcasting, with the totals subsequently achieved, and the differences are tremendous. A lot of this is due to general economic conditions, to greater sport interest, to increased population, etc., but broadcasting also must come in for a great share of credit.

"There are any number of case histories involving teams which kept away from broadcasting while these general increases were piling up, and sooner or later, these teams found out they were missing the boat. When they started to broadcast their games, they, too, came in for the gravy.

"In the case of television, I am positive, that radio's experience will be duplicated. It is quite possible that some fans who now pay their way into ball parks and stadiums to watch athletic contests will stay home and look at television instead. But the number of new people who will be interested in these sports by first seeing them over tele-

vision is so much greater potentially, that it could well be true that if every single fan of today became a television viewer instead and stayed home, in very short order so many new fans would be created that they'd have to build bigger parks and stadiums. And of course it is ridiculous to assume that any considerable number of present fans are going to be satisfied to sit home and watch television as a steady diet. Television will just whet the appetite for the real thing.

"Here is one thing the college brass hats all overlook. On Saturday afternoon in the fall of the year, when most people are at home and the big college football games are being played, the overwhelming majority of radio sets are silent. Here are some definite figures as revealed by our surveys:

October 3, 1943: University of Michigan playing Northwestern carried in Detroit by WWJ, WJR, WXYZ.

Army playing Colgate carried in Detroit by CKLW.

Total radios in use on all stations 21.8%

Radios silent 78.2%

October 14, 1944: University of Michigan playing Northwestern University carried in Detroit by WWJ, WJR, WXYZ.

Notre Dame playing Dartmouth carried in Detroit by CKLW.

Total radios in use on all stations 17.9%

Radios silent 82.1%

November 4, 1944: University of Michigan playing Pennsylvania carried in Detroit by WWJ, WJR, WXYZ.

Notre Dame playing Navy carried in Detroit by CKLW.

Total radios in use on all stations 17.4%

Radios silent 82.6%

November 3, 1945: University of Michigan playing Minnesota carried in Detroit by WWJ and WJR.

Notre Dame playing Navy, carried in Detroit by WXYZ.

Ohio State playing Northwestern carried by CKLW.

Total radios in use on all stations 20.4%

Radios silent 79.6%

October 12, 1946: University of Michigan playing Army, carried in Detroit by WWJ, WJR, WXYZ.

Navy playing Duke carried in Detroit by CKLW.

Total radios in use on all stations 28.3%

Radios silent 71.7%

Note: This was the year of the great Army team, hence a somewhat greater number of sets in use.

October 25, 1947: University of Michigan playing Minnesota, carried in Detroit by WWJ, WJR, WXYZ.

Notre Dame playing Iowa, carried in Detroit by CKLW.

Total radios in use on all stations 24.7%

Radios silent 75.3%

"These figures are from surveys taken by Commercial Services, Inc., an accredited surveying institution, with sworn to and attested reports. And remember they are taken in a community which is a hot-bed of football interest. Throughout the country, the average number of sets in use during football time is less than 20%.

"This certainly indicates that football still leaves plenty of people who are untouched by its appeal and glamour. There are some 80% of our people who are still only potentialities as far as interest in football is concerned. Maybe television will do something about it."

Here are more facts: The management of the Chicago Cubs has expressed the feeling that they are hopeful television will do better than parallel their experience with radio, which over a period of years increased their actual gate by an estimated 50 per cent.

The Madison Athletic Club (amateur boxing) says: "Three weeks after the first telecast, we had an increase in our audience, which has held up for the past eight months."

From Mr. Robert G. Johnson, President of the Maywood Park Trotting Association:

"It has been a genuine pleasure for us at Maywood Park to have had the helpful association of Television Station WBKB. Last year was our second season of operation in reintroducing Harness Racing to the Chicago scene. We believe that an appreciable number of the fans who came to Maywood first became aware of the thrills of the sport by watching the telecast. Our past season was most successful, and our attendance surpassed that in our inaugural year."

St. Louis, from Bill Durney, Assistant to the President of St. Louis University:

"The televising of St. Louis University's athletic events is a means of bringing collegiate sports to many people who haven't had an opportunity to attend the football and basketball games. During the 1947 football season, a group of approximately twenty elderly priests watched the St. Louis University football games on a television receiver. Were it not for television, they wouldn't have been able to see the Billikens play. We believe television is a service to a considerable number of shut-ins and others who would not be able to come to the stadium.

"We also believe that through television we will be able to interest more people in the athletic activities of St. Louis University. It is also our opinion that we have a responsibility to the community of St. Louis and making athletic events at St. Louis University available to television is part of that responsibility."

From Emory Jones, General Manager of the Arena, where

professional basketball and hockey games are played:

"We believe that television has been helpful to the Arena. Television creates interest in the athletic events staged at the Arena and causes people to talk about the players and plays that they see on the television screen.

"We believe that television is another means of giving favorable publicity to our athletic attractions."

From Tom Packs, wrestling promoter and producer of circuses and rodeos:

"I love television. My wrestling matches in St. Louis have been televised twice each month by KSD-TV since they first went on the air. Through television, we have been able to interest people in our wrestling matches who never before had a desire to come and see wrestling.

"I believe that television will prove to be a medium that will create an unprecedented interest in athletic events in our country and as a result, will increase attendance at sporting events of all kinds."

This is the station speaking:

"We have televised every wrestling match he has staged in St. Louis since we went on the air and also televised the Roy Rogers show when it was in St. Louis and the Shriners' Outdoor Circus, which was produced by Tom Packs.

Now we go further, a letter from Fred Kohler, a boxing promoter, an interesting case of which we are fully cognizant. He had one small place on the south side, which he was unable to fill at \$1.50 top. After we went in there with our cameras, approximately two months after, he not only was selling out one week ahead at \$2.50 top, but opened another place which is selling to capacity on the north side. Here is his letter:

"As per your request relative to whether continuous telecast of both of my Chicago weekly wrestling shows have been beneficial to me, I can truthfully state that it has.

"A comparison of attendance records which are on file with the Illinois State Athletic Commission and available for anyone to see, will confirm the above statement. I had no unusual attractions during 1947 which might account for the 100 per cent increase in my business. The weekly boxing shows at the Marigold Gardens which are not televised show a loss for the year of 1947.

"The televising of my wrestling shows in Chicago is also responsible for the increased attendance of the wrestling shows in cities within a ninety-mile radius of Chicago.

Coming back to the East, to Baltimore, the Manager of WBAL, Harold P. See, here is his argument:

"I think that one of the strongest arguments stems from the value that the educational institution will receive in the long run. All colleges for the next two years will find no

difficulty in enrolling male students. The GI Bill of Rights automatically provides them with a large enrollment. Complete television coverage of college sports will, however, provide publicity for the institution which in the future will have no parallel.

"The gate receipts for collegiate games in the large cities are primarily, so I understand, gained from people who never attended either of the colleges contesting in the particular sport. The alumni are scattered and satisfy themselves concerning the sports efforts of their alma mater by following the newspapers and listening to the radio broadcasts. The advent of network television may serve to restimulate the interests of many graduates in the activities of their school. Clever use of the medium by educational institutions may easily serve to bring forth contributions and donations to the sports budget from graduates who might have lost some interest.

"There is, according to law-enforcement agencies, nothing which makes a greater contribution in combating juvenile delinquency than stimulation of sports activities among the adolescent generation. Television sets will very soon be available in the medium-price range. Already young people gather around store windows watching sports events. Collegiate sports are noted for being handled in a clean, refined and sportsmanlike manner. This is, of course, no condemnation of professional sports, but the collegiate sport has the additional interest added by the fact that younger men are participating. To sum it up, the televising of collegiate sports can be partially considered to be public service matter.

"The use of television in collegiate sports allows potential players, trainers and coaches continuous and intimate view of the playing action. The medium and close-up lens of the television system give any viewer a better appreciation of the technic employed in the sport and the skill, or lack of it, evidenced by a particular player.

"Mothers, fathers, relatives and friends of the players in college sports do not always have the opportunity to see the person in whom they are particularly interested while he is engaged in collegiate sport. Television will aid in this instance.

"There are doubtless hundreds of young men whose parents frown on their participation in collegiate sports for one reason or another. Television can bring to these people a graphic illustration of the stimulating competition, the sense of which, perchance, their offspring has not been able to properly instill in the parent.

"Television will someday expand the interest of adults in home education. It is potentially the greatest educational medium devised by man. All institutions of higher learning

will eventually in some way gain from the stimulation of interest to be aroused by television. I don't think that it is asking too much at this time that educational institutions, and particularly those which are endowed, make a contribution to television in the next few years."

Coming back to Schenectady, WRGB, the General Electric Station, this is from G. Emerson Markham:

"Although we feel very strongly that the industry will not exist by sports alone, it is only a matter of a moment's thought to realize that the presentation of college athletic events represent not only a large source of income to the industry, but an opportunity to offer a balanced amount of sports fare within our total programming effort.

"First of all, I would like to establish the premise that we in television are not prepared to go farther in pursuit of television rights than has been done in radio. As I understand it, for sustaining radio broadcasts, the rights for college sports, at least, are granted without charge. If a particular event is sponsored, then the advertiser must pay a performance fee to the college. I, myself, would like to see a strong stand taken for the establishment of a non-paying basis for either sustaining or commercial telecasts, but doubt if this is possible. Our position at WRGB will be that we will pay nothing for a sustaining program, but will charge a performance fee to a sponsor, such a fee to be paid to the college concerned.

"Why should colleges and universities be interested in granting television rights? There are several lines of thought which I am sure you can develop much more logically than I, and so they are only briefly noted:

"1. The presence of a television camera in the stadium automatically increases the seating capacity of the stadium to encompass the viewing audience. The free publicity thus guaranteed the college is incalculable. Far-sighted college promoters will realize that television, as has radio, will undoubtedly stimulate attendance at sporting events. Without debating the merits of the situation, it is a fact that many colleges exist because of the publicity its various teams receive, and in this respect, the television industry is opening the gate to a new type of promotion.

"2. The release of television rights to college sporting events will most assuredly lead to other forms of cooperation between the college and the telecaster. I am sure you will find that operators with access to a college campus will soon be interested in exploring the cultural program of the college. This immediately makes the college a more vital segment of the community's educational leadership, for again, the campus, the classroom, the lecture platform, the laboratory, becomes the focal point of a great amphitheater,

as it were, with the television audience as part of the 'enrollment.'

"3. Small colleges often find the development of alumni clubs difficult because of lack of contact with the school. Think how such clubs can be stimulated by meeting to watch the undergraduates in action. Such meetings, drawn together by television, will naturally expand into more active clubs with reawakened interest in the alma mater.

"Generally it is my feeling that college administration and television stations will find it easy to achieve a meeting of the minds. By providing gratis the rights to sports events, colleges are offering the telecaster an opportunity to do additional business. This in turn will encourage the telecaster to present, from the campus, other programs important culturally, with no commercial value.

"The average small television station will not be in a position to pay for these rights. Further, from the value received the ultimate financial benefit to each is comparable, to the one through greater interest and hence larger enrollment, to the other through an opportunity to do more business."

Now, those are some of the arguments taken, at the request of a telegram I sent around pointing out we were to address this group, which eventually will have control of the television rights, as you have the broadcasting rights. We believe in the long run the use of television cameras will, as these people have said, extend the importance of your athletic events and your college. It will increase your gate and it will increase the importance of the institution as a public service in the community.

So, with that, I will close my remarks. We certainly hope you people will get an opportunity, those of you who have not seen television, to watch some of the sports that are now being televised. In Chicago, for instance, last year we put on 270 major athletic events over the air, and yet, the Chicago stadiums, the various places there, all did capacity business. While we may have added an extra quarter of a million people to the audience, we find, as have the promoters found, that it is bringing new patrons into the stadium to see these new sports which they have learned. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HEARD: We thank you, Captain Eddy, for this information on television, and I am sure we will take your remarks seriously.

At this time we will hear from Ted Payseur, Athletic Director of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

TED B. PAYSEUR: Mr. Heard, I noticed that Captain Eddy didn't mention Northwestern. We went along with them when they first came to Northwestern, and I am

not here to criticize, but more or less to bring some facts from our experience of the last two years at Northwestern.

I first would like to summarize just a few points that I have jotted down here, points I think are on the minds of all of us in regard to what we are going to do about television. Athletic officials everywhere are asking this same question. Not since the advent of radio twenty-five years ago has there been so much confused thinking as that brought about by the rapid development of television.

Television is a reality. It is no longer an experimental gadget in the laboratory stage. It is already here knocking at our door, demanding recognition. Whether it is to be admitted and under what conditions are matters for us to decide.

One of our foremost major-league baseball officials was talking to Phil Wrigley and also Mr. Gallagher recently in Chicago, and he made the statement, "We don't know a thing about television, and what is more, neither do the television people." That same baseball official said, however, that he plans to find out about television and its effects on baseball by trying it out. Consequently, his club permitted games to be televised this past year. He personally thinks it eventually will be a boon to baseball, by introducing new fans, as radio did. He says, "I may be wrong, and if I am, we will drop it. I just want to give it a fair trial."

Now, this official represents the school of thought that believes television will stimulate attendance at athletic events, by making a visual picture of a sport in people's homes and thus it will create new fans. It will thus parallel the development of radio and eventually be accepted, just as radio has been accepted, according to this line of thought.

There is another school of thought that feels television will adversely affect attendance, because it does present a visual picture of the event. This would be especially true when the weather is inclement and fans would prefer to stay home or go to the corner bar.

Before considering the pros and cons of this subject, it might be well to find out just how much of a reality television has become and what the picture looks like for the immediate future.

Today nineteen stations are engaged in television operations throughout the country. In addition to the stations now telecasting, fifty-four have received licenses, and sixty-four more have applications pending. This makes a total of 137 stations in actual operation, being constructed or waiting for official approval.

How about the television audience as of today? One year ago, there were 8,000 television receiving sets in this country. Today, there are 170,000. The estimate for a year from

now is 750,000 sets. With a multiple of viewers per set, television will be available to an audience of millions.

NBC television networks in New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston will be on the air shortly. In the Middle West television networks are in operation, in Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Milwaukee. Other stations are located in Los Angeles and Richmond. The plan for 1948 and 1949 is to link these cities and others in a coast-to-coast television network.

How do sport events figure on a television picture? At the present time, one-quarter of the television schedule of NBC, New York, is devoted to athletic events. On Station WBKB — and I hope my facts are right — 55 per cent of the programs are devoted to sports. The fact that the Musicians' Union does not permit live music to be telecast makes it more imperative that television rely on sports for the bulk of its programs.

How about advertising in regard to television, and also in comparison to radio? Like standard broadcast networks, television will depend, for the expansion of its facilities, on programs of advertising. As it has in radio, advertising will make possible in television an increasing wealth of programs. Today eighteen of the largest advertisers of the country are sponsoring television; two of the biggest are Ford and American Tobacco Company. They have already engaged in sponsorship of college football games.

Since most events are sponsored, it is logical for athletic officials to consider the problem of what charge to make for commercially sponsored programs. Most schools have set a standard price for the football broadcast, ranging in price from one and one-half to two times the highest daytime hourly rate. Should the same rate apply to television?

Two years ago, I think Northwestern became one of the first schools in the country to telecast football games. Since it was largely an experimental venture, the university charged only for the cost of constructing the booths. During the past season, they charged the same rate for television that is charged for radio. Just what we will do next year is still a matter of conjecture. It will probably depend in large measure on rates charged by other schools — or perhaps uniform rates should be established by the NCAA. If it is not feasible, perhaps various conferences should set up rates for their own membership.

Because the new industry is subject to rapid change, it does not seem advisable for a school to make any commitments for longer than a year at a time. It is my understanding that some schools plan to meet the television problem by barring telecast from their stadiums. That is a simple way out, but whether it solves the problem remains to be

seen. There are probably good arguments on both sides of the question, and I hope the discussion we have at this meeting will clarify the picture for some of us.

Those are some of the general conclusions I have arrived at, and I might say, as Captain Eddy said, in the baseball picture, I think it helped baseball. I do feel in a college program of football, where you have six or seven home games, if you hit bad weather, you are going to suffer. There is an evil that is cropping out around Chicago — especially when several basketball games at Chicago Stadium were televised, and I noticed the same thing on the West Coast — and that is, several of the corner bars and taverns are capitalizing on the television and selling seats, and so forth, for an evening's entertainment, at the expense of some of our college games. That is one evil that is cropping out, which may be minor, but I feel we should have no part of it.

There is another observation which stems from my conversation with an official of the Chicago Stadium. Since television is in its infancy, it is believed that at this time most of the television programs — if there is a continuity of events similar to baseball — will help rather than hinder attendance. But if there is a major attraction, such as a middle weight championship, boxing match, or large championship event, where it is one staged event, they do feel there may be a hindrance at this time. That is the policy that they have accepted there at this time.

I feel that Northwestern has not been hurt in the last two years. I do think it is a problem we are going to have to meet as individual schools, conferences, or the NCAA. Whereas your station (WBKB) has been the only station that has applied, there are two other stations that want to come in next fall, and they want to sign on a five-year basis. My advice, as I mentioned before, is to go slowly on this.

I would not make any commitments for more than one year at a time. We are not sure exactly what part television will play in the future.

CHAIRMAN HEARD: Thank you. There is no doubt that this whole television subject is worrying most of us in one way or another. It reminds me of about twenty years ago, when some of us were thinking about broadcasting football games and what effect it would have on our audience. Not too long ago it was decided at one of our conferences that no broadcaster with his equipment should be allowed in the stadium. That was not too long ago! I see some gentlemen here that went through that stage of the game with us. We are all convinced in our section of the country that broadcasting has been a tremendous help, and I believe that if we didn't broadcast our games, that our people would put considerable pressure on us to find out why. It has grown to that extent. And I believe that television will probably parallel broadcasting. I know lots of you here have already expressed yourselves to me, that you are rather skeptical, but I

think if we meet back here in about ten years, we will have about the same opinion of television that we have of broadcasting.

Now, are there any questions from the floor that you want to ask any of the experts we have with us?

ALFRED R. MASTERS, Stanford University: How long will it be before you have television coast to coast?

CAPTAIN EDDY: We expect to have television tied in the East Coast to the Midwest by the end of this year, possibly not before the football season, but we are hoping against hope that we will have it out there in time for your next convention. Within conservatively two years thereafter, you could expect a fairly wide net flung down through the Southwest into Los Angeles and up the Coast, which would tie in the major number of stations now in the process of construction. As was pointed out, you have a network on the East Coast. We are developing a network in the Midwest. It is a matter of joining the two together, but there is a slight matter of ten or fifteen million in there for facilities that we haven't quite solved.

QUESTION: What is the situation in the Southwest? How far have you gone there?

CAPTAIN EDDY: Dallas, Fort Worth, New Orleans, Albuquerque, all those places are very, very interested in television now. Fort Worth is going into it — that is, WBAP is starting its television activity. Albuquerque already has a grant. KTLA, in Los Angeles, is another. They will gradually develop, you see, as those isolated stations come in. They either have to support themselves during that period or be close to a station that can furnish them with some program material.

QUESTION: Will most of the sets be at home, or will they be in public places, like bars?

CAPTAIN EDDY: Our sets are about 79 per cent in homes, I think 14 per cent in bars, and the remainder in stores. In Chicago, to combat juvenile delinquency, we are now proposing the establishment in the Park Board of receivers for youngsters, who will be your eventual patrons in all these various events. We are doing that in cooperation with the sponsor and with the promoter. In other words, just as Phil Wrigley gives out free tickets to the Junior Cubs to come into the park, he will develop the same following of the Cubs through these television sets.

That is about the average, I think, throughout the country, 75 possibly in the homes, 12 or 15 in the bars. The bars, of course, were the source of the first blush of television, but that dropped off as they became available for the home and people saw its value. People first saw television sporting events in the bar rooms or the taverns and later decided they'd rather have it in their homes.

QUESTION: Is there any way of controlling these television sets in the bars? For instance, it wouldn't help a denominational college to have advertising come out to the effect, "To see the game, come to bar so and so."

CAPTAIN EDDY: No more than you could take it off a bar room radio receiver. The colleges, however, both Northwestern and Notre Dame — in fact, all the colleges we work with in the Midwest — have insisted on a blue pencil on all of the sponsorship. First of all, in Northwestern, we have to submit who the sponsor will be. We have had no problem, because it happened to be Ford in that particular case. American Tobacco this last time posed one of the problems we

discussed and upon which we later came to an agreement. American Tobacco sponsored the Northwestern and Notre Dame games of this year. But the college always has the final say as to whether or not it will accept that sponsorship. If the college will not accept it, it is up to the station to find a sponsor which is acceptable to the college. Does that explain it?

QUESTIONER: Yes, sir.

QUESTION: Isn't it true that one of the differences between your radio and your television is the possibility of retelevized pictures after the game is over? Is it a fact that you can recast these pictures?

CAPTAIN EDDY: No, sir, this is made on film in your stadium. The picture you saw today was made on film in your stadium, although there is a process now being developed of photographing off the face of one of these television sets. That would be restricted, due to the fact the Telecaster retains those rights. That is a matter for real adjustment at the present time.

In other words, once it is on the air, nobody can photograph it off the air any more than you can jump a copyright.

QUESTION: What has been the attitude of the coaches? Have they objected?

CAPTAIN EDDY: I don't know if you have coaches here. I think every place which has been televised, now uses equipment on the field. That is, receiving equipment on the coach's bench, so they can analyze the play from up above. You see, most cameras are on the roof, and Notre Dame has special booths built that give an aerial view of every play. In the last year, the coaches have been utilizing it as a new method of analyzing plays, strategy and tactics on the field. Also, the business manager is using it back in the office. We installed. I think, better than seventy-five sets in Notre Dame, in various places, so other people saw it, although they were outside of the stadium itself.

CHAIRMAN HEARD: At this time we would like to hear from Mr. Don Spencer, of the Don Spencer Company, who is going to speak in place of Mr. Sherrill on this subject.

MR. DON SPENCER: Before I start, I have a little information here on the time table of television stations. As Captain Eddy said, at the present time there are sixteen stations in operation. Within thirty to sixty days, they expect additional stations in Chicago, one in Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond. During February and March, they expect one in Boston, New Haven, Buffalo, Los Angeles, and Cincinnati. Early or late spring, they expect two stations in New York, one in Washington, one in Toledo, one in Bloomington, Indiana, another in St. Paul, in late spring or summer, a station in Boston, one in Los Angeles, Indianapolis, Baltimore and Fort Worth. During the summer, another in New York, two in Chicago, one in San Francisco, one in Minneapolis and one in Riverside. Next fall or winter, one is Louisville, another in Los Angeles, another in Detroit, Miami, San Francisco, Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

In other words, thirty-three new television stations are due to go on the air during the next twelve months.

Sports is definitely the big word in television today, and the chances are it will be for a few years to come, so it's high time that those of us who are directly concerned with college sports did a little serious thinking and planning — collectively.

To be sure, the person who is not abreast with television's development resembles the man in the now famous correspondence-school advertisements labeled "The Man with the Grasshopper Mind." He sits at this desk with a harried look on his face as conservatively twenty tough questions shoot at him from every side. All the questions concern his future, but he is so confused by the maze, by lack of experience and training, that he is at a loss to answer any of them. Now the correspondence schools claim that they can answer all of his questions in one neat little package, take him off the rocky road and set him down on the smooth highway to success.

Television isn't that easy. Certainly anyone would be foolish to make such claims to the solution of television problems related to sports. The most he can do is speak from his own experience and the experience of others in fields of sports and television. And that is what I would like to do here. I want to look at television objectively and indicate what appear to be sound trends for the moment.

I don't believe there is a one among us who would dispute that television is here, that it is a commercial reality. But for something which has been a dream so long, it takes a "shot in the arm" every now and then to say "It's true." We need to know such things as — the Federal Communication Commission's recent announcement that requests for television permits are coming in at the rate of one a day. We must look constantly at the endless evidence of the imminence of television to see that action by college sports authorities is necessary now. However, this action must be tempered with realism — in full view of the fact that television is just beginning to travel the highways and that it will be some time before it takes to the country roads. But remember that the precedents set in the early stages, today, will be the rules of tomorrow. We need to be sure that they are sound precedents and good rules, for the benefit of all.

One of the biggest question marks in the college sports picture is, "How will television affect attendance and gate receipts?" The field of sports is a fertile one for prediction and, naturally, there has been a great deal of speculation on this point. The same thing happened when radio was new, and they don't agree now any more than they did then. For the moment, we would like to string along with the school

of thinking which says that television will cut down on the number of fans at your games. If for no other reason, it's much safer that way. It's much easier to go forward than to back up. But there are other reasons such as:

1. The close-up view offered by television.
2. Bad weather conditions.
3. Difficulty to get tickets and bucking traffic.
4. Out-of-the-way location of many stadia.
5. Admission by television is free.

Naturally our company is concerned about how television is going to affect college sports, because we have lived with college sports from the less formidable stages to status 1947 — an all-time high in attendance and popularity as an entertainment medium. We are interested in television because we have grown with it since its early stages. You have already received copies of the two publications which we issued most recently. As charter members of the Television Broadcasters Association and the American Television Society, we have seen television fight its way from a dream to its present impressive growth. In face of these facts, what, then, are our recommendations in the way of immediate action by the NCAA and its member colleges? They are as follows:

1. The immediate appointment of a national NCAA television control committee headed by a National Coordinator or Commissioner.

2. The appointment of a national representative to handle the sale of television rights and to work with your NCAA committee for a sound and constructive national television program to benefit all of the colleges.

After these two recommendations, there are, quite naturally, two questions in your mind: Why a national NCAA committee? And why a national representative?

In the first place, these recommendations are not as sweeping and all-encompassing as they may seem. They are indeed preliminary and precautionary steps that should be taken to protect your own individual interests. While your actions now should have teeth, they should be short-term until such time as they have proved themselves sound. I am sure that everyone agrees on this point.

During the early stages of your work with television, you will have many problems and headaches. The chances are that you will be far and away from the main centers of television activity. In short, you will need and want experienced guidance, help and information. You will want to know what is happening elsewhere in the television industry and at other colleges. Your NCAA Committee in cooperation with a national representative can provide this service in two ways (1) regularly scheduled news releases, (2) an

established counseling service to help with individual problems and special situations. As you get into television a little more deeply, you will understand and appreciate the necessity for this service.

Another great service your national NCAA Committee can perform is the regulation and coordination of network sports programs emanating from the colleges. For example, should a game being played in South Bend be carried on a New York station to the detriment of a New York college simply because the sponsor or television network wants it? Are the smaller games to suffer when they could otherwise sell their rights except for the occurrence of such a situation? Certainly no one has this kind of an idea, but you can readily see that national coordination is necessary in order to prevent conflicts and misunderstanding. Your NCAA Committee would sit as an arbitration board, render decisions on geographic scope and assure fair treatment of each college from an unbiased source.

Recently, there has been an astonishing amount of exploitation in the rerelease of college football films. And in practically every case it has happened without the knowledge or consent of the schools. Film companies or news services "shot" games supposedly for one-run news release, but surprisingly enough, the same film has wound up in the hands of private promoters, who have produced and sold this film under such titles as "Football Highlights of the Season" and "Outstanding Plays of the Week," or sold it for commercial sponsorship by private companies. You guessed it — the colleges received nothing for these rights.

Your NCAA Committee and a national representative can do two things about this situation. In the first place, they can control release of the film and prevent exploitation of the colleges. Secondly, they can assemble and prepare this film for release through television on behalf of the colleges. Thus, a new way will have been opened for increased revenue going directly to the athletic department of the participating schools.

There are many other advantages to your national affiliation on television which I will not take time to describe in detail, but briefly enough to state the facts and point the way.

1. Establish general codes as to proposition of commercial time allocated to sponsors, acceptability of sponsors, and products, types of commercials and other related factors.

2. Formulate standard procedures for television contracts between colleges and advertisers. (And let me side-track for a moment to caution you against signing long-term contracts on television now or radio contracts with "hidden"

provisions on television. Television is a totally separate medium and must be sold separately.)

3. Outline a constructive public relations program to be followed by the colleges specifically requiring sponsors to allocate time for promoting the individual college.

4. Provide a progressive national rate study for the information and guidance of all colleges. (This is the only way to prevent confusion and dissatisfaction on the part of advertisers and stations.)

5. Standardize rates on a sound national basis, assuring a fair return to all schools.

6. Eliminate bargaining of one school against the other by advertisers in their attempts to purchase television rights.

And, in addition, your national representative will assume individual responsibility for the following:

7. Sell national advertising accounts which ordinarily cannot be contacted by each school.

8. Prepare and present professional sales presentations aimed at the top dollar.

9. Provide a well-planned and organized merchandising service for film releases on television.

10. Add impetus to sports on television through publicity releases.

11. Boost minor sports through special tie-in sales for sponsorship of football, basketball and other sports. (This can mean year-round revenue to the college from television of sports events.)

And then there is the final question: "Will national representation by the Don Spencer Company mean as much as local sale, in revenue to each school and in addition to the other services offered?"

Well, this entire proposal would certainly be airtight, if we could make this kind of guarantee now. Frankly, I don't think you expect it. Certainly the fairest statement to everybody is for me to say that we have the experience, we have the confidence of national advertisers, we are familiar with college athletic problems, we have the staff and we have the know-how and desire — all this makes a company that has no parallel in the country today. We are confident that the combined revenue from the sale of rights to all sports and the film of these events will mean far more to the college with national affiliation.

We believe that rates should be established after consideration of the following factors:

1. Station charge for time and facilities.
2. Comparative costs of producing a program of similar interest and length.
3. Per capita coverage of the station.

The result of this pattern will be acceptable to the advertiser and satisfactory to the colleges.

All that we ask as your representative is a growing chance to prove ourselves, a chance to start early and grow with you in television, to represent the few schools involved in the beginning on a short-term basis to prove we're on the right track and can do an effective job for each of you individually. We are willing to assume your television problems and alleviate the headaches.

If you now have television service and are interested in discussing representation, please contact me or a member of our firm immediately after this meeting.

Let me urge you once again to do two things prior to the close of this NCAA assembly. (1) appoint a national NCAA television committee, and (2) approve an official national representative to work with this committee for a constructive national television program in college sports. January '49 will be too late! Thank you!

CHAIRMAN HEARD: Thank you, Mr. Spencer.

Are there any other questions on the subject of television?

MR. McMANN: It seems to me Mr. Spencer proposes to exercise in his activities some of the functions of an advertising agency. I think all of you are familiar with the N. W. Weir operation. I have to say that in his suggestions for what his organization could do as a service to the colleges, it implies criticism of the activity of handling of the agency of the football games. For example, he stated that they could check on commercials. We received, as Mr. Schwartz and Mr. King know, the Variety Award for good taste in football commercials, and we have maintained that high standard of commercial pattern in our relations with the schools. As far as public relations go, we conduct a school for football announcers each year, in which we require our football announcers to make a study of the background of each school, so as to assure the fact that the man broadcasting the game is aware of the tradition of the school and all those things.

Now, we, as an advertising agency, would not like to place between ourselves and the colleges another representative. We like to maintain that direct contact with the colleges, thus giving the most efficient service to the colleges.

We employ in our television department Mr. Goodblood, who is from the motion picture field, Mr. McClure, who is in the television field. We have public relations men and everything else, and we wouldn't like in our activity to superimpose another funnel through which we would have to go to maintain and continue our relationship with the schools.

Of course, I speak here of our relations with the Eastern schools, for we do business mostly with them. I would like to say now that if Mr. Spencer implied any criticism of our operation, that now I would like to know specifically if he has anything in mind that is something we are not doing correctly.

MR. SPENCER: I certainly did not intend to imply any criticism of your operation. I simply brought out that a code would have to be set up by the colleges for the type of advertising which would be acceptable by the colleges. I mean, that would be worked out with the college.

MR. McMANN: What is wrong now?

MR. SPENCER: It is no criticism against the way you handle it — commercials or anything else. You work with representatives on newspapers, on magazines, and on radio, and you also will work with representatives on television, as an agency.

CHAIRMAN HEARD: There is no intention at this time to set up any regulatory body to handle this matter. We are merely discussing it, and the two gentlemen, Mr. McMann and Mr. Spencer, are doing a good job in their respective fields. The main thing we are interested in is information, and we are certainly not in a position to formulate any kind of a national hookup at this time.

We have another subject that some of the members are interested in. Is there anything else connected with television that we should answer at this time? If not, we will go on to the next subject.

QUESTION: What is the hourly rate of a television station — like the hourly rate of an ordinary broadcasting station? Have you any idea?

CHAIRMAN HEARD: I couldn't answer that.

MR. SPENCER: Is there any standard rate set up for television?

CAPTAIN EDDY: We analyze the cost of the rights, the cost of our doing the game, and our average has run from \$500 to \$1250 per game. Although, when we got the \$1250 per game, our expenses were approximately \$1250, plus the \$125,000 for providing the network, so we didn't make any money.

CHAIRMAN HEARD: If that winds up the subject of television, we are in the intercollegiate field, in particular, regarding spectator attendance, which is probably tied in with other types of promotion and also has to do with inflation and depression, and so on. The question of the size of the stadium for certain size institutions is bothering quite a few people at this time. We do not have a set program, but we are a little interested in it. We have some men with us today that have been in intercollegiate athletics a long time.

At this time I am going to ask Bill Hunter to give us a few remarks on what he figures the future holds — we'll say the next ten years — so far as spectator attendance is concerned in the country as a whole.

WILLIS O. HUNTER, University of Southern California: This is very unexpected, this impromptu presentation. Now that you asked me, I would like to make two or three observations.

First of all, I think athletics, as an integral part of our way of life, is sound. I think football exemplifies something that should carry over into a lot of other activities. I think we can use football as the exemplification of something that should reach down to our youngsters, clear into junior high school. When I say that, I say that I think we have a medium that we can use to promote — explore, certainly — competitive sports and keep competitive sports on the plane that it has been throughout the history of this nation, which to me has been something that is fine and should continue. Thank you very much!

CHAIRMAN HEARD: Thank you, Bill. We have Al Masters with us. I would like him to tell me what his opinion is of a stadium for the next ten-year period that would fit an institution, we'll say, of ten-thousand-student enrollment. What size stadium would you recommend, being a little bit specific?

ALFRED R. MASTERS, Stanford University: That is a rather broad question. There are so many factors involved.

CHAIRMAN HEARD: It is one that is bothering lots of people.

MR. MASTERS: I would hesitate to attempt to give you an answer. But our place, on the Coast, I think we are quite fortunate, because we have a heavy flow of people coming out to the West. I think in our particular community, especially the Peninsula — our group will increase there, as far as the population is concerned. But I don't know what is going to happen in your part of the country, and I wouldn't presume to attempt to tell you.

CHAIRMAN HEARD: Tell us about yours, and we will be satisfied with that.

MR. MASTERS: Well, we have a 90,000-capacity stadium, and I wouldn't think of increasing it. I think it is sufficient for our use. We don't sell it out every year. We don't have the population Los Angeles has. But we are going to be in a very good position in the next ten years, I believe, from the point of view of income. But I wouldn't presume to tell you what you should do in your community.

CHAIRMAN HEARD: How about a statement from Penn. State?

REPRESENTATIVE OF PENN. STATE: This question is of great interest to me. Our stadium at the present time is entirely too small for our needs. I have been pressing for three or four years to have the size of our stadium increased.

A month, or six weeks ago, in presenting this program to the Grounds and Building Committee of our Board of Trustees, they asked me exactly this question: "Present your program for the next ten years. What in your judgment is there to defend an increase in the capacity of our stadium from 19,000, which we can accommodate now — with some temporary bleachers, 30,000?"

My reply was, "What will be the enrollment at the college ten years from now?" They gave no specific answer. It is very clear that we are going to have to increase the size of our stadium. The question that arises is, how much shall we increase it? We are an isolated institution, in that we live in — we are situated in a community of about 8,000 people. The centers of population range anywhere from 40 miles to 180 miles, Philadelphia being 190 miles away, Pittsburgh 140, Altoona, 40, Harrisburg, 90, Williamsport, 60. All of these cities are 50,000 or more. We have a few smaller communities, from 10,000 to 12,000, ranging up to 30 miles from the college.

I have nothing at all to contribute, Mr. Heard, but I would like to get some suggestions that might be used as convincing arguments with my Board of Trustees in helping me to get greater seating capacity. I would like to know what the judgment of those who may be situated the same as we in Penn. State would be as to what the size of our stadium should be, covering the next ten years.

CHAIRMAN HEARD: Thank you. I believe that on the whole, we can expect an increase in spectator attendance throughout the country, for the next ten years, if we are willing to turn the pages back to shortly after World War I, and expect somewhat similar interest to be present to what we experienced then.

As you know, there has been a tremendous amount of mixing and mingling of the population of this country as a result of the war. There is a large number of youngsters that have become sport-minded on account of the war. At present we all have crowded student-body conditions at our home institutions; how long that will continue, I cannot say. I am inclined to believe that the large student bodies are with us for a long time. If that is true, and these alumni are turned out, at a rapid rate, it looks to me as though we can expect an increase

in spectator attendance for the next ten years. That is only my observation — certainly in our part of the country.

Now, how much money we should spend to prepare to take care of these interested people, I cannot say, but I know it is bothering quite a few of the administrative officers of various institutions.

QUESTION: On the other hand, Mr. Heard, there are a great many who believe that this year is our peak and that there is going to be a leveling off.

CHAIRMAN HEARD: Well, maybe so. I don't know about that. It looks to me like it is here with us for a while.

QUESTION: This morning someone predicted 4,600,000 students. There are a little over 2,000,000 at the present time. That is in the next few years.

CHAIRMAN HEARD: I am inclined to agree with him — maybe not to that extent, but I think it will definitely be upward.

QUESTION: There isn't any question about the increase in the number of students, but I am thinking particularly of spectator interest.

CHAIRMAN HEARD: Doctor, it has been my experience that your spectator interest is more or less in proportion to your student body. That is true particularly in the South. A large student body brings lots of interest to the campus, and with a big student body, the demand from the outsiders to come in is tremendous. That has been our experience.

QUESTION: It will also vary some with the condition of the time.

CHAIRMAN HEARD: Correct.

QUESTION: Financially.

CHAIRMAN HEARD: That is definitely a factor.

QUESTION: And, of course, travel during the war.

CHAIRMAN HEARD: Yes, and so long as we are feeding Europe and giving them the coal and steel and wheat and oil, I don't believe we can look for depressions in this country. I am not an economist, but I am just practical in that field of thinking.

Any suggestions on that subject? Any questions? We mererly put it on the program to mull over. Maybe next year it will be of sufficient interest to develop a program on.

I believe that is all on the program. We will consider the meeting adjourned.

B. SMALL COLLEGE GROUP

(Meeting Jointly with College Physical Education Association)

Chairmen:

DR. J. H. NICHOLS, Oberlin College
GILBERT F. LOEBS, Colby College

SUBJECTS:

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS AND THE EDUCATION OF CITIZENS

Alan Valentine, President The University of Rochester

AN ANALYSIS OF THE CRUCIAL ISSUE IN AMERICAN COLLEGE ATHLETICS

Jesse F. Williams, M.D., Carmel, California

ELIGIBILITY PROBLEMS IN THE EASTERN CONFERENCE

William H. McCarter, Dartmouth College

COORDINATING INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC PROGRAMS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN COLLEGE

Ralph Furey, Columbia University

CHAIRMAN LOEBS: Gentlemen, I will call the session to order. This is the sixth meeting of the combined N.C.A.A. Small College Group and the College Physical Education Association's Section on Intercollegiate Athletics.

Our first speaker this afternoon comes to us with a wide experience in the educational field and, I am sure, a real sympathy for the field of intercollegiate athletics. Most of us are well acquainted with his staff at Rochester, and I am sure the message that he has to bring to us this afternoon is one that will continue with those inspiring talks we heard this morning. It is a pleasure for me at this time to present to you Dr. Alan Valentine, President of Rochester University. Dr. Valentine!

DR. ALAN VALENTINE: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It is a great pleasure to be here.

In trying to find this room a few minutes ago, I blundered into a large luncheon and observed a large number of weather-beaten battle-scarred individuals, and I thought, "My, how the physical educators have aged during the war!" But I discovered that I was facing largely a group of football coaches. I am almost sorry they are not going to be with us today because I am inclined to think — and I thought they might be — because I am inclined to think that my remarks

might have irritated them rather more than they will irritate you.

University presidents and physical educators have much in common. Both are victims of mild public hysteria during each football season, and both have special reasons to be grateful when Thanksgiving Day arrives. Both endure these perennial embarrassments for the sake of values that are supposed to accompany them. After dinner speakers usually extol those values in terms of character development, but we know that with good luck those values include satisfied alumni, good student morale, happy public relations, funds to finance intramural athletics, and a continued job.

Perhaps there is no safer time to discuss the implications of this situation than early in January. Public interest in football then reaches its nadir. Even the ball games which have even the remotest relation to higher education have ended, and even sports writers and chambers of commerce have reluctantly turned to basketball, boxing, and ice hockey. This period of relative sanity offers a chance to consider some of the implications of intercollegiate athletics as a whole upon the needs of democratic society.

How are we educators going to meet those needs? I use the word "we" advisedly since all of you are, or should be, important figures in education on your campuses. No other members of a college faculty are in so strong a position to influence youth. Young men admire those skilled in athletics, and whom young men admire they imitate. The tone and character of a student body is often determined more in the gymnasium and on the playing field than in the classroom or in the dean's office. This means that your importance as physical educators goes far beyond the games and exercises you teach, and that fact magnifies your responsibility to higher education.

I doubt that many of you or many of the faculties of your colleges have realized the full extent of the contribution you could make. Perhaps some of you have felt that your faculties have left you rather out in the cold in educational matters. Perhaps some of your faculties have felt that in your activities you do not give their objectives much consideration. It is for you to demonstrate to them that the importance of your contributions to higher education merits a place in their innermost councils. You will have to make that demonstration more convincing than in the past, and there are special reasons why I think you should do so now.

The first is the lesson of the atomic bomb. From those epochal explosions, the world has drawn one unanimous conclusion: that somehow man must find the moral qualities and the moral strength to control and direct the scientific

and physical forces he has mastered. Civilization, in other words, must develop character.

Now, if we forget the atomic bomb and look at other efforts to evolve world unity and peace, we come to the same conclusion. All the international agreements our statesmen can effect will be kept only if nations and individuals put morality before national expansion or personal profit. Society must therefore acquire ethical standards, self-control, and good will, and those can be summarized in a single word, "character."

Suppose we look at our nation, the stronghold of democracy. Upon what qualities does the continuation of democracy depend? Certainly among them are the old-fashioned virtues of individual responsibility, self-discipline, and a decent regard for the rights and comfort of others. Unless those qualities are implanted in the hearts and minds of young Americans, then our democracy will not last very long, and those qualities constitute the basis of what we call character.

Let us come still closer home and observe the education of the college campus. In this family circle, we can admit that the education of American youth falls far short of the ideal. Our colleges display competence in imparting facts and special technics, but they are much less successful in creating those attitudes of mind, those habits of living, those humane ideals essential to the progress of democratic society. Such qualities do not come to youth automatically; they must be consciously implanted.

The young people now in our colleges are, in my opinion, a remarkable lot, and I am not going to betray my own age by bemoaning the responsibility of contemporary youth, but many young men and women of today do seem to question the merit of hard work on their own part and to be ready to take the easy way to personal success. Many of them seem to be talking loudly about the freedoms of democracy but to display reluctance to assume the responsibilities which have to accompany these freedoms. Many of them expect high standards of living but seem ready to lean on government to supply them. In brief, they do seem, to some of us, deficient in the old-fashioned virtues.

Whether or not our generation when young seemed equally deficient to our predecessors is irrelevant to the present need. If our children lack the virtues we like to think they have, the fault is more ours than theirs and something for us to correct in the education of the future.

If we pull these various strands together, their implications on higher education are obvious. The atomic age, the quest for world unity and peace, the future of democracy, and the improvement of education will require certain quali-

ties centered about character. College education cannot, therefore, ignore its obligation to produce graduates of high moral fiber as well as high mental competence, and physical educators must assume their vital part in character building on the campus.

Here I do not pause for station identification since probably every one of you has addressed many a high school and Rotary Club audience upon the character-building qualities of athletics, but I suggest that, like the rest of us educators, your achievement in character building sometimes fall short of your highest postprandial eloquence. Any character building most of you have done professionally has probably been the somewhat casual by-product of your work in a gymnasium or with athletic teams. You can point to some brilliant individual achievements, but have you ever counted the failures?

And I suggest that in some highly competitive intercollegiate sports, most notably football, you and we have made our own work of character building more difficult. You have done so when you have headed up big-time public contests in which victory is so important that the student participant is tempted to break the rules in order to win. You are familiar — more familiar than I, I have no doubt — with the terrific emotional pressures to win big games. A young man entering such a game feels those pressures, and his own will to win is at the highest pitch to which mass meetings, fight talks, sports pages, and general public sophomoric can raise it. He knows that most of his team supporters will forgive him for illegal play if he is not caught at it and if he helps the team to win. He suspects that the job of his coach, whom he admires, may hang upon victory. His coach and everyone else have told him always to play cleanly, but he is not quite sure just how much they mean it in this particular situation.

Now, the average young man of twenty is relatively inexperienced in self-control, particularly those who are not products of the Army and Navy during the war years. What is more, neither you as physical educators nor as other professors have prepared his character for that test by any consciously organized intelligent program of character development. His character has not been strengthened for advanced football in the way that his mind has been prepared for advanced chemistry. It is remarkable that so many of our young men keep their heads so well when the cards are thus so heavily stacked against them, and it is remarkable that so few break the rules under those conditions. If they do lose their heads, it is less their fault than the fault of us who have put them in this difficult position. I suggest that if colleges are to retain big-time public contests — and

I don't necessarily mean big time to be measured by the number of thousands in the stands, but the atmosphere of the game — if colleges are to retain that kind of contest, I suggest they owe it to their students to set up a system which will provide the participants with moral as well as physical conditioning.

But even if this was successfully done, you would still have a larger responsibility. Your athletic programs interest all students and a large public, too. Your influence upon that larger group may be indirect but it is potent. Therefore, you must be concerned with running your athletic programs in a way which will aid and not impair the general standards of your campus and of American society. To that responsibility, I suggest you have been less attentive and less successful.

In its recently published report, the President's Commission on Higher Education, headed by Dr. Zook, who I believe addressed you this morning, states: "If our colleges and universities are to graduate individuals who have learned how to be free, they will have to concern themselves with the development of self-discipline and self-reliance, of ethical principles as a guide for conduct. Responsibility for the development of these personal qualities cannot be left as heretofore to some courses or a few departments or scattered extra-curricular organizations; it must become a part of every phase of college life."

The influence of intercollegiate athletics not only permeates the campus but affects the attitudes and standards of all those who see the games, including thousands of boys and girls of high school age and younger. Such games thus become public expressions of the standards of the college which sponsors them, which in effect says to the large public in its stadium: "This is what we at X College (or University) believe is appropriate to our mission of higher education. This is what we stand for, what we think is good."

It is not unreasonable that the public should take the college at its own word and judge it accordingly. Unfortunately, instead of being critical, most of our public spectators accept those presentations as an appropriate standard and do not, themselves, think or act in any higher plane. Yet how do the serious educators at Harvard or Yale or California or Michigan or Amherst or Williams like to have their institutional ideals judged by the traditional weekend saturnalia which surrounds their major football games?

I don't need to take your time to describe the typical atmosphere and events of the big-time sideshows. You are all familiar with the excesses perpetrated under the name of "college spirit" or "victory celebration." These excesses are so prevalent and so traditional that we no longer ques-

tion them or stop to consider their real significance, and this is the worst thing about them. In fact, nine people out of ten interested in football betray in their conversation that they think of the games primarily from the point of view of the spectator. The show must go on, and it must be a good show. Does a mass riot under the goal post amuse the spectators? Then that makes it all right. Does drunkenness in the stands, never of course excessive, or the overturning of a few cars, or the smashing of a few windows add to the color of the occasion from the spectators' point of view? Then those things are justified. The public now expects colleges to provide regular Saturday afternoon shows more attractively than what the movies, the radio, the night clubs, and professional athletes have to offer, or at a lower price, and many institutions are apparently eager to compete with commercialized entertainment on those occasions. The interest of the player, the educational objectives of the player are lost in the excitement, and why should not the player lose them, too, in all the glamor of this organized public exhibitionism?

With regard to such situations, I can see only three positions which a college or university can take. First: It can condone those instances. Second: It can deplore them but admit that it cannot control them. Either of these two positions is certainly a reflection on the college and on society. And such episodes are, privately at least, more often condoned than deplored. Apparently nearly everything that happens in connection with some college football games, short of murder or large-scale theft, is justified under the term "high spirits," and this inner society which we say needs to emphasize the development of character with higher education taking its part in that great responsibility. But you and we of the small colleges at least can take a third position. We can eliminate those bad aspects in our athletics, for we are in a better position to do so than the large universities for reasons, probably obvious, which I shall presently offer.

I have been impressed with the concern of physical educators and athletic coaches with two aspects of their work. One is their desire to improve the rules of games, like football. The other is to set up regulations which will insure athletic sanity. The fact that regulations have to be set up to insure athletic sanity is in itself a cause for irony. With these efforts to achieve perfect rules for games and spotless freedom from even the appearance of professional sin, I am naturally in sympathy. Why should I not be sympathetic since we in Rochester know enough about athletic sanity to know that it is often painful? I am also sympathetic because I realize how some of you may be torn between precept

and practice in your efforts to achieve a purity comparable to that of Ivory Soap.

It reminds me of how as an undergraduate I used to participate in interfraternity efforts to improve rushing rules. We found it a very difficult matter to compose regulations which all one's competitors would have rigidly to observe but which would leave us a loophole for our own effective rushing activities.

I do not need to wish you and your colleges courage and honesty in formulating high standards of intercollegiate athletic sanity, but I do wish each of you courage and sanity in observing them when formulated. Your endeavors in these matters are highly laudable, but I wonder whether some of the time given to them could not be devoted to an even more important question, a question which might be phrased thus: Does my program for intercollegiate athletics, including the events and attitudes that surround that program, contribute to the elevation of social standards and educational ideals of all my constituents, including spectators, alumni, sports writers, and high school students? Or if that question is too tough to answer, it might be put more simply thus: Does my program of intercollegiate athletics and those things which grow from it assist the faculty, the dean, the chaplain, and the trustees in their primary educational objectives?

In answering those questions, I do not think you can fairly separate your games and your teams from the concomitance of your athletic programs, from all the attitudes and events which derive from those programs? If your answers to those questions bring you conviction of original sin, you might still say there is little you can do about it. You can say that the matter is beyond your control and in the hands of higher college officers and society, and you would be partly right. It is true that physical educators and coaches have the support, and have had the support, of college officers and trustees in creating the Frankenstein monster of big-time athletics. But because you were certainly contributors to the creation of that Frankenstein, you must be contributors to getting it harnessed.

It is not exaggeration to call some intercollegiate football, in more than one college, a Frankenstein. It has grown beyond the control of physical education departments and in some cases apparently beyond the control of presidents and trustees. Certainly, I have heard presidents of some of our most distinguished big-time colleges bewail the situation in which they are involved, but say they are unable to do anything about it. If you doubt this, consider what would happen if the presidents of Harvard and Yale suddenly announced the ending of the Harvard-Yale football games, or

if the heads of West Point and Annapolis agreed publicly to end Army-Navy games? Conceive, if you can, the furor west of the Alleghenies if the public awoke some morning to read in its newspapers that the Big Nine had abandoned football, or that all colleges had agreed to eliminate all post-season games in the various overflowing bowls. Many people in the public would not even accept the theory that the colleges themselves had a right to end these contests. Many would claim that their own business interests, as well as their personal entertainment interests, were too badly impaired to permit of such high-handed action by the college authorities.

Such games have become Frankensteins partly because they have become big business. The public does not like to let that business go, the community does not, and the institution sometimes cannot afford to let it go. You are familiar with all this, but simply to point the matter up, I will quote certain figures derived from that generally dependable source, The Kiplinger Letter. According to last year's financial statement of one of the Big Nine universities, the following were some of the incidental costs of its football team. Bear in mind that these costs were applied to a very small number of students, a number probably infinitesimal in comparison to present total student enrollments. Here they are from the list:

"Football — Varsity Football Squad:

Clothing for players	\$11,407
Shoes for players	5,180
Training table	11,642.
(I was under the impression that students paid their way at the training tables.)	
Hotel and meals away from home	\$ 9,446
(I will omit the cents.)	
Trophies	1,750
Entertainment	1,458
Footballs	1,773
Sundries	2,051
Movies	2,815
Scouting	2,245
Game officials and special police	13,677

"These incidentals, which of course do not include care of grounds, overhead, coaches' and other salaries, and general wear and tear, total \$63,449.82."

Again I quote: "A college with a 72,000 stadium capacity grossed \$842,588.81 at the gate alone, exclusive of course to sale of radio broadcasts and other forms of income."

One institution picked up \$99,000 at a postseason bowl game.

Much of what I have said, of course, applies primarily to real big-time football, as did those figures, but the problem is certainly not limited to that. It is simply a matter of degree in many cases. How many of us can honestly say of our own institutions that everything which surrounds our own athletic games is (a) within our control and (b) consistent with what our college should profess?

In two respects our problem in the small colleges is more susceptible of solution than in the large universities. Therefore, our obligation to solve it is greater. First, it is more susceptible because in small colleges football is less of a financial Frankenstein. It costs less; therefore, the losses are less and in a sense can be more easily handled because they are relatively small. Second, it is more our own, more free of big crowds, of press attention, of subsidiary business profits, and of general mass hysteria.

Please don't misunderstand me. I am not opposing inter-collegiate athletics, including football, as games. I have mentioned football more than other sports because it is the one in which these excesses are most obvious. I am eager to see football continued in our colleges provided it can justify its continuance. But can we pretend that there has not grown up around it, not in all cases but in most cases, an atmosphere of exploitation, of vulgarity, and of disregard for decent conduct, and even sometimes of law, that demands serious consideration and perhaps drastic steps? Reform of that atmosphere will be all the more difficult because in many cases the big games have grown beyond the educators who should control them. Yet we stand on the threshold of a postwar period, and the way this situation develops or is controlled over the next few years will determine its nature for many, many years to come.

It is not for me to make proposals as to what should be done about it. After all, that is, first of all at least, the problem of many like yourselves. But certain first steps seem to me obvious: Many of you have taken them, or taken many of them. Certainly, their adoption and their enforcement does comprise a fair test of whether or not a college is serious in trying to make its athletic program conform to its educational objectives, and here are some which might be mentioned as those tests.

(1) That all coaches be full-time members of the faculty, appointed and holding tenure on the same basis as other members of the faculty.

(2) That schedules be arranged on the merits of the competition, without the financial return of the game being the primary or even the secondary consideration.

(3) That games should, to the greatest extent possible, be limited to colleges with similar academic standing; simi-

lar educational objectives; and to the greatest extent possible, similar size and type of student body.

(4) That in all forms of financial aid, whether scholarship, self-help job, or any other form of aid, student athletes should be upon exactly the same basis as other students.

(5) That there should, of course, be no subsidization, direct or indirect, of athletes because they are athletes.

And this can be 90 per cent controlled if the institution is really serious about it. The same, of course, applies to the recruiting of athletes.

But more important I think than all of those is the basic attitude of the college toward its athletics and toward its athletes — the unity with which that attitude is held and maintained by college officers, faculty, students, and alumni together, and the clarity, courage, and frequency with which that attitude is presented to the public, not only in speeches but in action.

I submit that if we believe what we have often said about the character-building qualities of athletics in college, then it is high time we proved our case. We have an obligation to do so, and I have tried to outline the full measure of that obligation.

CHAIRMAN LOEBS: I am sure that I voice the opinion of all those assembled here this afternoon, Dr. Valentine, when I say to you that we appreciate the time which you have given to come to us this afternoon and present this splendid and stimulating message. We appreciate your favor, I assure you.

Our next speaker needs no introduction, I am sure, to practically all of us. We are certainly happy to have the opportunity to have him return to us here today. A pioneer in the field of physical education, a pioneer in the field of professional organizations such as ours, author, lecturer, teacher, and friend to all of us in this profession — it gives me a great deal of pleasure to have this opportunity to present Dr. Williams to you at this time.

DR. JESSE F. WILLIAMS: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Some years ago, I was traveling from Chile to the Argentine. I had taken the train from Santiago to Ensenada in southern Chile, at which place I began a traverse of the lower Andes through what is called the Lake Country. Among the several means of transportation that I used between Ensenada in Chile and Bariloche in Argentina, where I was to entrain for Buenos Aires, far to the north, was a little wood-burning steamer that plied the blue waters of Lake Nahuel Huapi. On the deck of this steamer I became acquainted with a fellow North American. As we stood in

the bow of the ship, he remarked, "This is the thirty-third year I have made this trip. Last year at this time, I was in the Far East — Singapore, Malay States, Java, Australia, and India. Now I'm back again on the old run."

Interested in his remark, I inquired, "Selling something?"

"Yes," he replied. "Can you imagine what it is?"

"Well," I countered, "it must be something with a universal appeal. It could not be hats, shoes, or other clothing because custom varies so greatly in all these countries. It must be something like artificial teeth."

"Well," he laughed, "you nearly guessed it. I sell abdominal belts."

"Isn't that remarkable?" I observed. "You have been coming down here for thirty-three years selling abdominal belts to South Americans, and I am on my first trip to tell them how to get along without abdominal belts."

I have no way of knowing the results of my mission, but there on the blue waters of Lake Nahuel Huapi two forces of North American culture came into contact. The one force is known by the dynamic words, "enterprise," "commerce," "business"; and the other is called "education." Both are cultural forces. Both have purposes. Both have elaborate procedures. Both have programs.

The culture of the American scene may be variously described. It has its conflicting customs, its sharp challenges, and its innumerable critics. And yet the warp and weft of the fabric that we call "American" is composed of the threads that stem from the doctrine of free enterprise. This doctrine, growing strong under the opportunities of the Industrial Revolution, it tested by those activities that make for success in business that is conducted for personal gain. In popular belief, education is concerned with the finest and best development of the human personality and the welfare of the state. I do not propose that education and business are essentially in conflict, but we should examine, I think, certain aspects of our culture, and should test some of our educational assumptions in the light that business enterprise throws upon them.

Last year, President Morrill addressed the National Collegiate Athletic Association with the kind of remarks that quite uniformly come from those who are thoughtful about the present state of college athletic affairs. In spite of enormous crowds at college games, all is not well. The college athletic situation is deplorable and the conditions are chronic. The problems were so serious twenty years ago that the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching studied the field and reported upon the topic, "American College Athletics," issued in 1929. The National Collegiate Athletic Association and the College Physical

Education Association are constantly studying the athletic conditions that confront them. And these conditions are characterized by such words as "commercialism," "subsidization," "exploitation," "bribery," "gambling," and "proselytism." Can the existing conditions be changed? Can the recognized evils be abated? Can the practice of a culture be directed into new channels?

More than thirty years ago, it was rather easy to change the type and quality of the then prevailing physical education. Surely nothing was more detrimental to the future welfare of American youth than the stupid posturings of the competing systems of gymnastics that controlled the physical educational scene. But the movement for a new program of physical education succeeded everywhere in American life for the very simple reason that the pattern proposed was in perfect harmony with many of the salient features of the American social scene. The effort of some Americans who believed in calisthenics and formal gymnastics never really had a chance to succeed because the ideas behind the foreign systems of gymnastics rested on the social and political doctrines of different cultures. On the contrary, the proposals for natural programs were based not only on the biologic needs of youth but also the social scene in which they lived, a culture that admired functional physique, initiative in action, self-reliance, and the competitive features of games.

This complete shift in the character of physical education in American schools and colleges was a harmonious adjustment to the culture of which it was a part. And over and through the years, physical education prospered. Gymnasias and athletic fields, pools and playgrounds are as notable in their own way as electric refrigerators, radios, automobiles, and the innumerable gadgets of industry are in the ordinary experiences of life. This improvement in plant, however, is no more a measure of the soundness of our program than the things of our current life reveal the welfare of the social scene around us. There are those who write despairingly about the disillusionments of modern life. Can the soul of contemporary college sport be saved?

It is here contended that sport is an aspect of the culture of a people and that college athletics in America is an expression of the social scene in which we live. Because it was never set apart from the world of affairs, it reflects the political and economic forces that play upon the human materials of man, and therefore is as surely cultural as our corporations, our labor unions, our skyscrapers, our farm machinery, and other vital aspects of American life. We who have given of our best efforts to develop college athletics are at times dismayed by the gambling, amazed at the legal-

isms of the amateur code, and all but disillusioned by the crass commercialism that everywhere abounds.

All are ready to admit that the college athletic situation is chaotic, but the notion that it is chaotic because of the gambling, commercialism and subsidization which mark its course, and that it will remain so until individuals acquire a new and fined ethical viewpoint, simply reverses the true state of affairs. The proselyting, the subsidizing, the exploiting, the bribing, the buying and selling are true and exact portrayals of the culture in which we live. The chaotic sport picture is but frame in the film of our current society. The inner life of man today is a confused and disordered state without the old and sure standards, the straight pathways, and the unswerving loyalties that produced in our ancestors that peace and calm of mind they knew so well. The very distortions of athletic purpose to ends that lie far outside the bounds of educational outcomes for students reflect the general disintegration in community life throughout the nation.

Athletic coaches, as all other persons who have a hand in the destiny of the athletic scene, are now, more than ever, effects and not causes. They, too, are the product of the culture in which they live; they, too, reflect the values that dominate the athletic scene.

In the face of the evils that characterize the athletic scene, it is the business of the student of these matters to ask the practical question, "What can be done about them?" There are and have been numerous proposals for reform. Legislation and police power are old methods of society for combating evils, but our experience with prohibition and food rationing is not such as to make us sanguine about law and enforcement that are against the culture. Indeed our experience with reform in the athletic arena has left some of us skeptical about the regulations that we solemnly accept in conferences.

There are many phases of our current athletic situation which illustrate to anyone who chooses to think in terms of realities instead of words, the utter irrelevance of legislative and punitive measures. Consider the present state of the movies and the radio with which sport now shares the amusement business, and ask yourself how these powerful forces are to be met. Do firm resolutions of the Congress of Parents and Teachers have any effect? Do the studies of students of social life turn them from their glorification of crime and the exploits of the gangster? Will criticism of radio turn this great educational force from its sentimental soap operas as long as they sell soap? What possible effect can the Carnegie Report have upon a business that attracts hundreds of thousands to its games, pays salaries to coaches

that exceed the stipends of scholars, and warrants headlines in the newspapers that feature the business of the games? The very things complained of by the thoughtful persons of these Associations are the manifestations of athletics that rest upon the principle of pecuniary gain. To ask individuals who are the product of the forces that produced sixteen Bowl Games last January to put an end to such business by acts of personal volition is merely to profess faith in moral magic. To ask individuals who are caught in the meshes of an economic system to give up Madison Square Garden by simply foregoing thousands of dollars is a species of faith that may move mountains but not athletic boards and councils.

And yet regulation and control have been the methods used by the American people in meeting the problems that arise in a free society out of the operation of commercial, industrial and financial enterprises. The Sherman Anti-trust Law, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Fair Employment Practices Act, the Wagner Labor Relations Act — these and other arrangements illustrate the procedure of our society in its attempt to prevent cheating, bribery, exploitation, and other practices that deny freedom of opportunity for all and that seek special privileges for a few.

In professional athletics there are czars and in college athletics for decades there have been conferences that set standards, established regulations, and enforced rules. Still, the conditions that brought these procedures into being continue, and as the pecuniary resources of games are more fully recognized, the stadia become larger, the press more vociferous in its avuncular devotion to college stars, and the varied trappings of college games blatant and absurd. If all these manifestations were indicative of American devotion to drama, to festival, to play, to physique, to vigor and vitality, all would be well, but when the purposes are pecuniary the depth and range of the problem are apparent.

Although we are aware of our problems, we rarely treat them as problems in the intellectual sense of the word. We tend to regard them as defects that need correction and as evils that should be reformed. It is not that we are intellectually dishonest, but rather that we are unprepared to take a scientific attitude that the situation requires. Many years ago we passed through this same difficulty in caring for disease and when a man fell sick, we invoked the gods to relieve us from the full force of their displeasure. Although in civilized lands, scientific attitudes have largely replaced such superstitious practices, there remain forms of healing that follow the pattern of seventeenth and eighteenth century witchcraft. Today, in scientific medicine, diseases of

man are diagnosed as to cause and treated accordingly. In diseases, the causes are micro-organisms, poisons, accidents, deficiencies in certain chemicals, malformation of parts, new growths, and conflicts in the emotional and mental life. The genius of scientific medicine is differential diagnosis and accurate prescription. The folly of placing all persons in the same kind of hospital and of providing the same kind of treatment for all would be recognized today even by lay persons.

But man also suffers behavior disturbances and develops social relationships that eventuate in conduct that is called crime. These disturbances are usually diagnosed as due to "evil nature" and are commonly treated by placing the individual in prison. But the disturbances in behavior which characterize the social driftwood in prisons arise from many causes. There is no one poison responsible; no social cancer that explains all. We are beginning to understand that criminality is an expression of interaction between the individual and the social environment in which he lives. In this area, however, we lack the technics in diagnosis, the competent laboratory findings, and the experience with scientific therapies that mark medical advance. The notion that hospitals are merely places to protect society against the dangers of contagious diseases is untenable today. Likewise is the concept that prisons, jails, and reformatories are merely measures to protect society from the attacks of the maladjusted. In terms of the relationship of behavior to the cultural scene, all these institutions must be seen as a part of the problem of the cultural forces that work upon the human materials of man.

This reference to medicine and to criminology is to state a past attitude that in the former instance has been completely changed by a scientific attack upon the problems that it faced, and in the latter instance a beginning awareness of the nature of the problem that now confronts the criminologist. The argument proceeds, then, with the statement that the so-called evils of athletics are in fact problems to be solved in a scientific way. But what does the situation demand, if we are to make a scientific attack upon the problems of college athletics?

When a scientist begins the study of a problem, his first step is to review the literature of the field. From my own personal survey of the American social scene, I believe that our culture portrays a close correspondence between our conduct of athletic games and our conduct of business and commercial enterprise. In short, the culture is uniform in this respect and what happens on the campus fits the pattern of our present practices in free enterprise.

That this should be so is indeed amazing because other

college activities are not so conducted. The history of athletics in the American college reveals the origin of some of the factors of the present situation. Although the charters of the American colleges declare that their purposes are educational, neither trustees nor faculties have seriously proposed to use athletics for educational outcomes. The failure at this point can be variously explained. Some would wish to observe that college policy reflected the academic mind as it operated within the philosophy that assumed a dichotomy between mind and body. Others would note that college athletics must look to the initiative of students for their origin, and these youths, operating within the pattern of the culture to which they belonged, organized games as business enterprises and not as educational experiences. Whatever the explanation given for the origin of our present difficulties, it is certain that institutional policies are made in terms of monetary outcomes rather than educational goals when athletic programs are approved.

It should also be remembered that the whole physical education situation has suffered from its obvious but inevitable concern with the physical. We are aware of the corruption of the spirit by the physical and the degradation of the physical by the spirit, and in a true synthesis of the two, we strive to find a formula for the sour prophets of the mind as well as the devotees of force and strength. Little progress in such unifying orientation can be expected until educational leadership gets over the practice of looking down its nose at muscles. As a first step, it will need to remember that it takes muscles to look down the nose at muscles. The physical is a part of what we are and what we have; nothing could be meaner than to miscall it. Those who are critical of the worth of the physical fail to see the nature and intensity of the problem that we face in education; it is to make the physical, as Plato suggested, an active instrument of the life of ideas, human relationships, enriching recreations, and rewarding enthusiasms.

Thus, a scientific attack upon the problems of college athletics must begin with the plans that are in hand for the education of the whole man. So long as trustees, administrative officers, and faculties can plan budgets, make staff appointments, and organize curricula with the basic purpose of educating minds, then the athletic policy will obviously be concerned in their view with bodies, which from their view is of no great moment as education, however important it is as finance. At this point, of course, they fail also to see that the social and personal ideas and ideals learned in sport may be more influential in the determination of final character than all the lectures in philosophy, ethics, and religion given in the classroom. This fact has been long known on

the campus, and yet educational institutions charged with the responsibility of developing the character of youth foster policies that lead to proselyting, subsidizing, commercialism, legalistic amateurism, hypocrisy, and exploitation.

A scientific attitude toward the problems of college athletics requires a disposition to think in terms of consequences. If we foresee that present policies lead inevitably to certain consequences, then with educational outcomes in mind we have no alternative but to take sides with other policies with their preferred consequences. The consequences of the present athletic policies are certain but there is no finality about them. Other policies will produce a different set of consequences. When policies are examined and related discriminatingly to their causes, they become conditions to be changed. It is naive for us to go on year by year believing that in some magical fashion the athletic situation will improve without action on our part to bring the conditions in line with the consequences we desire. Such belief is the most sentimental kind of wishful thinking. Let us remember that just a few short weeks ago certain forces in our culture that use college athletics for pecuniary gain were making their Bowl arrangements, were publishing the odds in the newspapers which abet the business, were placing their bets, and were appraising what steps to take to make their bets safe. And we should never forget that none of the crowd that use college athletics for pecuniary gain is at all concerned for the educational objectives that are held by the membership of these Associations.

It is apparent, then, that the crucial issue in American college athletics is the principle of pecuniary gain, which is also the dominant force in our culture. The situation demands an active and alert intellectual recognition of the realities of the social scene. The behavior of the American college in facing the implications of this principle for athletics will not solve the bitter struggle now going on between management and labor, but a sound solution of its own problems might have tremendous outcomes in the nature of our society in the years ahead.

The implications that we face are very clear. I shall state them without further comment, although I am fully aware that they will need considerable discussion in order for them to become a real part of our thinking and emotions.

Since pecuniary gain is the basic problem:

1. All monies budgeted for the expenses of athletics shall be appropriated from the general funds of the college, and all monies received as income shall pass into the general funds:

2. All coaches shall be selected and staffed in the faculty in accordance with the standards of excellence that operate

in the appointment of other officers of the institution;

3. That coaches shall be appointed by the trustees and hold their appointment at the pleasure of the trustees;

4. All coaches shall receive salaries that are consonant with the faculty rank held, and shall be appointed for full-time service.

5. Since recruiting and proselyting of athletes violate the purpose for which athletics exist in education, the full-time service of coaches will be restricted to teaching and administrative duties.

6. Since athletics are accepted activities in the education of college students, all bona fide students shall be eligible to participate, and neither scholarship nor social status shall render a student ineligible.

7. Since athletic games are close to the interests of students, there shall be no fee or a nominal fee for their attendance at games, and the general admission shall be small and not competitive with professional prices.

The times in which we live belong to us, and the present athletic situation is also ours. In any realistic attempt to remove the evils that now plague us, there are innumerable obstacles. A dictator could get quick results, although he is not always in complete control of his materials. In the culture of our society, our only control is enlightenment. Even in a palace, said Marcus Aurelius, it is possible to live well, but as the ancient sage pointed out, it required special effort under the circumstances. To get intercollegiate athletics into educational channels requires a special effort under the circumstances.

CHAIRMAN LOEBS: Thank you, Dr. Williams, very much for this splendid presentation.

Some years ago here in the East, a new conference was set up under the title of the Eastern Conference on Intercollegiate Athletics, and one of its committees to be appointed was to be known as an Eligibility Committee, where problems of eligibility might be turned from the various institutions for interpretation; and as chairman of that Committee, Bill McCarter of Dartmouth was appointed. During this year he has had considerable experience with the various problems involved. I asked him if he would be willing to speak to us on the subject of some of these problems this afternoon. It gives me pleasure now to introduce to you Bill McCarter, Director of Athletics at Dartmouth College.

MR. WILLIAM H. McCARTER: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: In dealing with problems of eligibility, we start presumably with the general considerations of amateurism, recruiting, admissions, academic standards, and financial aid, and proceed from those to detailed regulations designed to

support these general concepts. We seldom stop to consider the broadest aspect of the question, namely, what we are trying to define, and why. We work, perhaps necessarily since we are concerned with athletics, from the negative philosophy that seems to set the athlete apart from all other students and in many instances, and in many of our finest institutions, seems to find something inherently nasty in the mere fact of being an athlete and especially of being a football player. Our words about amateurism are often conditioned by timidity or hypocrisy or honest doubt or fuzzy thinking — in about equal parts, I think. Our thoughts on the subject have been colored by our inheritance of a sports tradition direct from the caste society of Oxford and Cambridge — a tradition whereby one side of the fence is populated by the English gentleman, and the other side by the hired bully; a tradition whereby the coach is a "professional" and therefore must use the back door of the club house and must not be addressed as mister; a tradition which scorns the economically dependent and which has so intimidated us that we are blind to the fact that it is entirely inconsistent with the conditions and beliefs of the democratic society in which we now live. And our rules and regulations on amateurism have been framed with one eye on the economically independent English gentleman and the other on the old-time trap athlete who flourished when American colleges had no admission, and not many scholastic, standards.

There are comparatively few tramp athletes today and fewer by far economically independent English gentlemen, but we continue to work under an outworn code. Obviously, we cannot discard this code until we have a better one to replace it. We still have some tramps and some hired bullies. We cannot relinquish our grasp on the known for a set of intangibles and unknowns interpreted by groups with differing values and understanding, but we should constantly endeavor to frame new definitions and find common understanding until we can establish a workable code that is consistent with the world of today.

I wish that we might reduce our code of collegiate athletic competition to some first and great commandment, and I would suggest as a beginning attempt something like this: "Thou shalt be first of all an undergraduate and an athlete only incidentally thereto." This would require a great deal of interpretation because the full implications of being "first of all an undergraduate" may not be immediately clear, and even more because it deals primarily with the knotty question of intentions. We would undoubtedly need a decalogue of prohibitions to make it work; for example,

"Thou shalt not be admitted to nor remain in any college through special favor."

"Thou shalt not ask for nor get a free ride."

"Thou shalt not be a mug or a tramp."

And so on. But we should stress why our students are in college and not how because if the "why" is right, the "how" is of minor importance, and we could do away entirely — if you will pardon me for continuing briefly this biblical analogy — we could do away entirely with such picayune Levitical rulings as:

"If thou are sustained by any other means than the sweat of thy father's brow, thou art ineligible."

"Thou mayst cash in on any skill or reputation in the summer except baseball."

"Beware of the junior college, lest thy learning be credited to thy academic glory and thy athletic damnation."

"Thou shalt not transfer from one college to another, even though the first one stinketh, because this is an abomination."

Our first and great concern should be with the boy's purpose in his college career. The assumption that anyone not an English gentleman is ipso facto a hired bully is not necessarily correct, but it is the assumption on which, consciously or not, we have based our philosophy of amateurism; and until we have revised our philosophy, we will wallow in confusion and conflict.

We must take a firm stand against any discrimination either for or against the student athlete, and until we can replace our present rules and regulations with a revised or changed concept, we must make the best of what we have, for it is unthinkable that we can jump from even our poor present to an absolutely undefined future.

In the meantime, the Eastern College Athletic Conference Eligibility Committee has been working with the eligibility regulations and general principles of the Conference's Constitution, derived largely from the N.C.A.A. principles and the IC4A regulations. The Committee has had no authority to change the regulations, has had no police or investigating power, and serves merely to interpret the rules as they are written and to make exceptions where they seem reasonable.

In the difficult reconversion period from which we are now emerging gradually, the Committee has held that it should be fairly liberal with its exceptions on the basis of hardship and on the basis of the sometimes almost unbelievable complications that arise in the athletic history of the students with whom we deal. We do not hold that the E.C.A.C. Code is perfect, but we do believe that it is as good as any in the country and has made some improvements on other concepts. Our work as an Eligibility Committee has not been concerned primarily with the general principles, which are on a higher level of diplomatic operation; we have dealt rath-

er with the specific picayune rules and regulations. Some seventy or seventy-five cases have been put up to us during the past year, many of them readily answerable by a careful reading of the regulations as published.

We have ruled that men from the so-called wartime emergency colleges may move on to older established institutions after extracting all possible benefits from their emergency college life, without being considered transfers. As a matter of fact, in many instances the emergency colleges are really simply branch stores of the larger parent institutions.

We have taken exception to the N.C.A.A. provision that holders of degrees who completed their academic work through acceleration in less than three years are still eligible through their entire normal period of eligibility or until hardening of the arteries sets in.

We have ruled out all-star games for any but seniors.

We have attempted to define more carefully the status of the junior college student.

We have recently ruled against extracollegiate competition in any sport during the season of that sport.

We have been concerned frequently with the almost infinite variations of the one-year residence rule, both for freshmen and transfers, veterans and non-veterans, racial discriminators and discriminatees, and the like.

A great deal of our time has been taken up with the complications of the F.C.A.C. rule that competition under the aegis of a V-12 Navy administration should count in the total years of eligibility. Whether this is a good rule or a bad one is open to question. Certainly, if no account were taken of V-12 competition, any number of abuses might creep in. In general, we have made exceptions for those who could show that at the V-12 institution they were given a full statement of assurance from the regular athletic authorities that such competition would not count against their total years of eligibility. In most instances, of course, this question was never raised during the V-12 period, since the thoughts of the trainees were not often on postwar competition, and the carefree peacetime days at institution A were forgotten in the rush of naval training at institution B. And so, after having their wrists twisted by some stern four-striper or marine sergeant, the boys at institution B in the V-12 Program went cringing out to the floor or the cinders or the ice to play for B and win their letters and sometimes national recognition in their sports. Now the war is over, and the boys are back at dear old A, ready to go, and the last thing they want to admit is that they were ever sons of B.

It has been a knotty question, and undoubtedly some injustice has been done both for and against the cause of

amateurism, but our mistakes, to quote a fellow athletic director on another subject, "have been due to inadvertence, distraction, or senility." The V-12 question is almost ended and even if a few men are now playing their fifth or sixth or seventh or twelfth year of college competition, they won't be doing it much longer.

One item of unfinished business on which we are still seeking guidance is the question of summer baseball. I should like to quote from a 1933 letter I found in my files from Dr. Elliott, formerly at Columbia, which says:

"In my early days in physical education, the two topics that always brought the conference to its collective feet were (1) What constitutes a dribble in basketball? and (2) What attitude should we take toward summer baseball? The problem is difficult especially in that baseball is really a summer sport and that it is desirable from the point of view of the boys, the coaches, and the adherents of the team that undergraduates should play some baseball other than in the month of May. On the other hand, are we to have one amateur standard for baseball and a different one for all other sports? I can assure you that suggestions on this point will be welcomed."

Those are the things with which we have been dealing in, as I say, our picayune Levitical fashion, without any authority or inclination to move to the higher levels of general principles except as I have given my personal views here. And we will continue, I presume, to work on those rulings, as the N.C.A.A. Eligibility Committee will work on its rulings and the new Committee on Compliance will work on those up to the time when we have some better and more workable and more realistic code to follow.

CHAIRMAN LOEBS: Thank you, Bill, very much for that splendid presentation of some of your problems.

It gives me pleasure at this time to present to you Mr. Ralph Furey, the Director of Athletics at Columbia University, who will speak to the subject of "Coordinating Intercollegiate Athletic Programs and Physical Education Programs in the College." Mr. Furey!

MR. RALPH FUREY: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: My topic is the coordinating of intercollegiate athletic programs and physical education in the colleges. It is indeed unfortunate at this time in our career in physical education that we should be forced to discuss the problem of coordinating physical education. Unfortunately, the necessity is still with us for so doing.

No longer than yesterday in this very hotel, I had a discussion with an official from the Department of Physical Education of one of our very big state institutions in the

United States who at the present time is going through a very harrowing experience, as I assume are other people in his department, because of an uncoordinated situation in which the required programs and intercollegiate athletics are at odds. I am sure that it is happening in other parts of the country, perhaps more in the larger colleges with the larger staffs and the bigger programs than it is or has been happening at the smaller institutions.

Under normal circumstances, the modern physical education program consists primarily of the required program, the intercollegiate program, intramural athletics, recreation, and usually health service. Why there should be any difficulty about a common administration, about a coordination of those activities, is something that is very hard to understand until we stop and think back to the real cause of the evil.

The root of the evil from the point of view of our present problem, gentlemen, goes back to the historical backgrounds and foundations of physical education and intercollegiate athletics in America. We should go back no farther perhaps than to the start of this century when we had formal physical education programs developing in our various institutions, but developing perhaps in a rather vague or formless way. There was no set pattern. Some covered health examination, health service, a formal program which consisted primarily of correctives and gymnastics, not too popular, we must admit, with our students, and with no intramural athletics, and with recreation and intercollegiate athletics being completely, in most cases, outside of the formal department, if there was a formal department, and a program for spontaneous action by the students either on their own or assisted perhaps by informal faculty or alumni advice and assistance.

There we had the springing up, a more or less illegitimate birth, of intercollegiate athletics. It was perhaps fathered by student interest and lacked that loving care that faculty or administrative acceptance could have given it, and on its own, without that assistance, grew to a robust but, shall we say, crude maturity. During this period of its growth, sponsored by student interest, and that student interest once again helped by the fact that the formal physical education program at that time was not recreative for them, it went along and got, shall we say, almost completely out of hand. We had on one side the physical education program which was a formal part of the educational curriculum, and we had grow up this intercollegiate program sponsored primarily by alumni groups or run by corporations affiliated with the institution, in which there might be faculty administration but where a great many of the important administrative

decisions were made by the alumni who maintained their interest through the years.

We were bound to have spring up under that dual situation many antagonisms, and we had personality difficulties caused by the different staffs, one staff for physical education and one staff for coaches. We had the difficulties and antagonisms that just had to evolve with a separation between faculty control on the one hand, alumni control on the other. We had the difficulties that came up because some of the staff in physical education were full-time and practically all of the intercollegiate people were part-time people who showed up on the campus either just for the sport season or sometimes just for a portion of the day during the sport season to take charge of their activity, and then disappeared from the campus and were not seen again until the next season, thereby throwing the student completely on his own from the point of view of that guidance which is so important and which physical education and intercollegiate athletics have such a great opportunity of giving the students — a greater ability to do that than any other division of the formal educational staff, I think, without question. There were jealousies that sprang up between the two groups, perhaps fostered by the prestige and general publicity which one portion of the situation got and the other did not. And, of course, fundamentally the real cause of the trouble was the different philosophies which guided the two divisions and which kept their paths separated down the line through the years, in some instances even to date.

The big change in this picture came after World War I. Physical education at that time made a radical change from the formal program of correctives and gymnastics to an activities program, and there is no question that it was the making of the intercollegiate program from the point of view of student interest. For the first time we permitted our students to do the things that they liked to do and gave them the instructions that they needed to do those things properly.

The other big change was that intercollegiate athletics for the first time started to be brought fundamentally under faculty control. The alumni started to be forced out of the picture for the first time; and although there are still perhaps alumni who control administration at some universities in the United States, I think we have gotten to the point where we can say fundamentally that the institution is finally in control of the intercollegiate picture.

The other thing that is important which happened since World War I was that this concept of coordinating all of the divisions of physical activity that make up physical educa-

tion started to gain momentum; and instead of just being a concept, something that we all pointed toward in the future, it started to become a fact, and it started to become a fact faster and faster and, like all snowballs, built up very very rapidly, so that at the present time we have, not enough perhaps, but a tremendous number of institutions in these United States which, for the first time in each one's individual history, have coordinated or semi-coordinated programs of physical education which include all of the divisions that I outlined just a moment ago.

When I was asked to speak, I was asked to outline Columbia University's development of physical education from the point of view of coordination. We have within a year and a half's time announced a plan of coordination which we think is very good. It is not perfect. I am sure there are a lot of bugs in it. We have not found out enough about it ourselves to know whether or not it will work completely over a long period of time. In the short period that we have been experimenting with it, it has been very successful.

To go back and digress for just a moment on our background, we were one of the pioneers in physical education. We began at the start of the century, and had a formal program. We were also one of the pioneers in intercollegiate athletics. They were two absolutely separate organizations, and all of the antagonisms that I spoke about earlier in my talk grew up between those two divisions on the Columbia campus. There was very little coordination except what was begrudgingly given back and forth between the people that headed up both groups. There was practically no exchange of staff, a little bit but not much. There were some people who taught in the required program and also coached, but not very many. For a long period of years, there was bitter feeling on both sides.

In 1931, the University stepped in and abolished the Athletics Association, the private corporation that had controlled athletics for all those years; placed Dr. Edward S. Elliott, who had been professor in charge of the required physical education program, as Director of Athletics; made the Intercollegiate Department a division of the Department of Athletics, but went no further. A year and a half ago, we took the final step, and the brief outline and features of it are as follows:

Number 1: We are not planning to have any part-time members or any contractual coaches on our staff.

This thing will be put into effect gradually, and the people who are now under contract, who incidentally are few in number, will be carried by us until they retire. We are not just cleaning house and throwing people out. Some of our old and faithful servants who have done a good job with us

will be continued until they move out. But our plan is, and it has already been put into operation in a number of cases, that we will have no more part-time men except those graduate students who are assisting in one of the various departments and who will be used on that basis. But our regular staff, including coaches, will be full-time.

They will have all of the faculty privileges that any other member of the University or College staff will have. They will have professional rank if they rate it. They will have tenure. They will have the teachers' annuity privileges that every other member of the Columbia faculty has. They will eventually have one salary, and those who are under the two-salary setup, which is temporary — in other words, a salary for coaching and a salary for teaching — will have their teachers' annuity, commencing at the start of the year, based on the total and not on an appointee's salary.

Our budget setup — and we cannot take complete credit for this in the new program because it preceded this reorganization of last year — our budget setup is such that we have a budget from the University for physical education and for general athletics, and we have a rather heavy general athletic program, which includes all of our sports: baseball, football, crew, basketball, but not football. That budget is on exactly the same basis as are the academic budgets received by the Departments of Chemistry, English, Mathematics, and so forth. We do not have to balance our budget for intercollegiate athletics or physical education, or devote one penny of receipts from the athletics contests to that budget in order to balance it. Football is the only sport which is not included in that estimate; and if there is a surplus in the football budget, which of course there usually is, as long as it does not have to support another activity, that goes to general University income, and I never see it and don't know anything about it.

The general outline of our organizational setup in the department is this: We have a director of the department. We have assisting him a full professor of physical education who is in charge of the required program of the required classes: personal hygiene, intramural athletics, and recreation. We have another man handling intercollegiate athletics who is in charge of all of the coaching activities, who makes the routine schedules, who handles all the business details, who supervises the public relations and clerical staff which every large institution of our type must have. The people under those two main heads, who are the staff giving the required program and hygiene, and the staff of coaches who are handling the various sports, are interchangeable and interlocking.

Our hope is that almost everybody in the department will,

in addition to teaching, do some coaching. I think it is good for our department, I think it is good for our philosophy, if everybody in the department gets into as many of the various divisions as possible; I think it is good for departmental morale.

I, myself, think that the success or failure of a coordinated program of this type must depend on the philosophy which is set up to govern it, and the acceptance or rejection of that philosophy by the staff members. Even in a situation of this type, I have found in organizing this program that I have had to break down inhibitions, reservations, on both sides. Some of our old intercollegiate people did feel originally that perhaps they were going to be pushed into something that was not quite just right. Some of the people who had been in the required program still had a feeling that a man who just coached a team and did nothing else was not covering the whole physical education field. My personal philosophy is that we hire a man in the Department of Physical Education, we give him a title depending upon what his talents rate, what services he can render — it might be as a full professor, assistant professor, an instructor, associate, or just as an administrative assistant — and that he is to do a piece of work outlined by the department. It might be as coach of football, it might be as coach of baseball and basketball, it might be as a teacher in the required program, it might be a man who is teaching hygiene and coaching squash or swimming, it might be a man who is teaching and doing administrative work, it might be a man who is just an administrator. As long as he is working for the department, making a contribution in accordance with his ability to contribute, I don't care what he does. It may even be that at some future time we shall move men around the department.

There were, of course, some problems that we had to overcome when we started. One of them was: Suppose you hire a man to coach the basketball team, make him assistant professor of physical education, and he turns out to be a bad coach. What are you going to do about it? Our answer to that was that we will do the same thing with a man in Physical Education who teaches or coaches that the English Department or the Mathematics Department or the Science Department will do with a professor or instructor that they hire and who turns out as unable to do his work. If we can move him to some other division where he can make a contribution, we will keep him; and if not, we will have to make arrangements, just as many departments of faculties have done, to get rid of people who are not up to doing their work.

So far in the short period of time that this thing has been in operation, we have had no problems; it has worked

successfully. The new men that have come in on the basis that I have stated have worked out even better than I had hoped they would, and the old men on both sides of the picture are starting to go along with us, and I for one am very hopeful that it is going to work out.

I am not one of those people who are pessimistic about the future of physical education and intercollegiate athletics. I think that we have made great strides. We can all pick on faults, of course, but I am one of those people who would prefer to point up the good things that we have done and hope that in time we can eliminate the bad things. And I am completely sure that one of the things that will definitely contribute to the elimination of some of the evils that have been talked about here this afternoon is a proper coordination and control of our departments of physical education, including all divisions thereof. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LOEBS: Thank you very much, Ralph, for that presentation of the experience at Columbia.

It gives me pleasure now, gentlemen, to turn the meeting over to Dr. Scott, the discussion leader. I am sure we are all familiar with Dr. Scott, who is professor of physical education at Teachers College, and his vast experience as an intercollegiate athletics administrator. I hope that you will now take the floor and ask questions of the speakers who have had the floor for the past hour and a half, or so.

(Dr. Harry A. Scott assumed the chair.)

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen: We have heard two excellent papers on philosophical topics in relation to the program of intercollegiate athletics. We have heard one paper on the details of determining eligibility, and incidentally an excellent statement of the background of an Amateur Code which we have attempted to follow without success. And you have just heard Mr. Furey discuss a program of physical education and athletics which is unified and which attempts to follow the objectives which were set forth in the philosophical papers. Had these gentlemen worked together in the preparation of this program, I don't see how the program could have resulted in a greater coordination of ideas and ideals. If you can remember back to the specific objectives which President Valentine and Dr. Williams presented, they complemented each other and certainly agreed, and we found Ralph in his discussion setting forth a program of physical education and athletics which attempts in almost every instance to follow the specific objectives that the first two gentlemen presented. We also found in the statement of the Amateur Code, as it used to be and is, a challenge for someone to define better what an amateur is in the light of present conditions.

Surely, you are full of questions. I wish you would ask your questions directly of the speakers. I believe President Valentine has had to leave, but we have three of the speakers here. If you have specific questions, please state your name, and address your question directly to the person you desire to answer it, and we will start the discussion that way.

MR. GREEN, Wilberforce College, Ohio: I was interested in asking a question of the last speaker, Mr. Furey. I want to know if they have

an athletic committee or some policy-making body at Columbia and what relationship that particular committee or policy-making body has to the budget and its operation.

MR. FUREY: We have a University Committee on Athletics on which are the Provost of the University, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the Treasurer of the University, the Registrar of the University, the Dean of the College, the Director of Athletics and Physical Education, our professor who is in charge of the required program, and three alumni. That is an advisory committee and advises on all matters of University policy, and approves or disapproves the budget.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Did that answer your question?

MR. GREEN: Partially. I was wondering, for example, about the matter of expense. After the budget is approved, do you as an individual have a right to make whatever expenditures you want?

MR. FUREY: Within the limitations of the budget, yes.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Are there other questions in the same vein? All right, let us have some more questions or discussion. Let us hear your expressions.

CARL NESSLEY, Ohio University: I should like to direct a question to Dr. Williams. Would you feel, Dr. Williams, that this reform of our practice to fit American culture, as you spoke of it, must start with university presidents, or must this type of philosophy and these principles you spoke of be carried by such men as ourselves to college presidents, hoping to get reform? Where is it to start?

DR. WILLIAMS: I think it must start first with discussion. No college president probably could move without support, and the support will have to come from an awakened public opinion about the matter. At the present time, of course, the college president is pretty helpless; there are so many forces working against his moving in the direction in which he might wish to go. So in a practical way I suppose it would have to start with a group like this somewhere, either through the statement of its own policies, with public discussion of them — and there would be a lot of it — and leading to some reorganizations within athletic and physical education departments that would make for some of the advances that Ralph Furey presented to us this afternoon. That advance has been made without much discussion; they have done it within their own group themselves.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: I wonder if it would be appropriate to ask Ralph how this change was brought about at Columbia, because he indicated that in the beginning there was the usual antagonism, and all of the problems that have been presented to athletics anywhere certainly have been presented at Columbia, even to the extent of having to abolish football at one time.

How did it start at Columbia, Ralph? How did you, or whoever did it, manage to get the idea across?

MR. FUREY: The foundations of it, Harry, go back before my time, or at least they go back to the time when I was an undergraduate. The need for same came definitely from within the University administration, and not from outside. The trustees, the president, and more particularly the University Committee on Athletics, which at that time was an administrative and not an advisory committee, made the plans, which took them, I have been informed, about four or five years to put in the first reorganization which took place in 1931.

The development from 1931 until our new change, which took place a year and a half ago, was pretty well organized by a joint committee on which there were alumni, students, and faculty — the final step — and this office agreed with it completely. We participated and worked hard for it.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: I wonder if I might ask a question of you, Ralph, with reference to the qualifications of staff members. It is pretty obvious that if this thing goes into effect and we actually try to meet completely some of the objectives that were stated, namely, that we give commensurate faculty rank and all that to the staff members in athletics and physical education, do we require the same degrees, for example, from staff members in your department that we would require in biology, or is there a matter of equivalence there — experience, a different kind of training, and those factors? Do you have a degree of requirement the same as they do in the Biology Department, for example?

MR. FUREY: That is, of course, one of the problems that we people in physical education have to meet because we have to compete with the other academic departments wherein scholastic background based on degrees is always a factor. Among some of our personnel, I personally, for example, am completely convinced that after a certain academic level has been reached, the important thing from then on in physical education is the man, and not the degree. I don't care about the degree after we have reached a certain level.

But at the present time in order to overcome that hurdle, we have been forced to use a title which has already been in existence at Columbia University, and which is called an associate. You can associate in anything: in chemistry, in physics, or English, or whatnot. We have used the term of "associate in physical education" to take care of a man who is teaching and coaching but who perhaps might not have the academic background that would permit us to make him a full professor. But we can make him an associate in physical education, and can pay him a salary which is exactly equal to a professor's salary, which we would have to do, for example, to get a coach in a major sport.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: That might be comparable, for example, to the employment in the Engineering Department of a technical expert who is not necessarily an educator at all.

MR. FUREY: That is exactly right.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: That is why it was originally set up at Columbia University — to take care of the technical departments, like English and Medicine, where some of those men get very large salaries, larger than professors' as a matter of fact. Some of the people in the Medical Department — I won't mention their salary, but the only way that our Medical Department can hire them is to make them associates so that they can pay them more than a professor's salary. I believe that that is a customary practice in the universities throughout the land — to have some sort of a title which covers cases that ordinarily are not covered through the academic degrees.

Are there other questions that you might like to propose?

Dr. Nichols, you are always full of questions. What questions do you have in relation to this topic this afternoon?

DR. J. H. NICHOLS, Oberlin College: I should like you to call upon President Hugh Tiner of George Pepperdine to speak along the line of how we can cooperate with perhaps the college presidents through this organization in doing something to carry out the ideals and aims that Dr. Williams and President Valentine have presented, and I think I

should like President Hugh Tiner to say a word which would express my feelings on something that we might be able to do which we have talked about.

PRESIDENT HUGH TINER, George Pepperdine of Los Angeles: Mr. Chairman: Before coming to this meeting, I wrote to a number of presidents of small colleges in California, all of whom are members of the N.C.A.A., and I asked what they thought of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, the Sanity Code, and also asked for their suggestions. I received replies from practically all of them. Almost all of them favored the Sanity Code. Several urged that we should go further.

One president said: "... Wherever there is a loophole for grants in aid, the desired results will not be forthcoming."

I found a great amount of cynicism among college presidents. I don't know what the reason for that is. Probably a lot of it goes back to lack of understanding of the whole situation, and then I think probably Dr. Williams has suggested the fact that there are other forces. One college president said that in spite of what the N.C.A.A., or any group, agreed on, there were so many outside forces which tended in the wrong direction that the efforts would almost be futile.

And I found that a number of college presidents know very little about the constructive efforts that are being made, but they turn such affairs as the Sanity Code over to their directors, boards of athletic control, and other such groups. I think this is probably due to the spirit of cynicism.

I believe that college presidents would be more interested in codes if they felt that these ideals could be implemented, and on the other hand I feel maybe they could be implemented if college presidents would take a more active interest and would participate more in such meetings as this.

Here are a few statements that I should like to read just briefly. One statement reads:

"I have one major observation on the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association: I do not find myself in sympathy with Section 4A, which covers one of the bases for financial aid to athletes."

He goes on to say that it would provide a loophole.

He says, "I feel very strongly that the health of intercollegiate athletics depends on keeping them on a strictly amateur status. Any special consideration for athletes and any overemphasis of the program are injurious both to the intercollegiate athletes and to the institution itself."

Another president makes the practical suggestion that "there should be area committees set up for the purpose of hearing complaints and making such investigations as seem necessary."

Another president says that the head of his physical education program is going to be at this meeting. He says, "Personally, I don't know anything about it, and I think there are a number of college presidents in the same situation."

Another president expresses a great deal of cynicism when he says, "Our college is in favor of the principles and the spirit of Article 3 for the conduct of intercollegiate athletic and will support every forward step. In our judgment, the exact literal wording of Section 1 and Section 4 seems in some contradiction. At least, so I argued last year. Even if all of the institutions which claim to subscribe to Section 4 abide by it literally, which I very seriously doubt, and if the financial aid given happens to be primarily because of the individual's athletic participation, then the second sentence of Section 1 is being violated. We are guilty of subscribing to principles which are high-sounding but which in some instances may be practically meaningless."

"You may record our subscription to the principles of these various changes, but you may also record that we feel that they will have very little or no effect upon those colleges which are out to provide winning teams at whatever cost."

Then he goes on and makes some other suggestions along that line.

Another president suggests that he fears a regimentation. He feels that these should be freedom within the individual institution to work out its own problems.

Another president says, "I am pleased." Then he says that his department of athletics and his board of athletic control have agreed to abide by the principles of the Sanity Code.

And then another college president suggests some standards which he feels should be kept in mind with regard to help and also admissions. He feels that athletes should not be discriminated against, and he feels that athletes, like some other students, are going to work their way through college, and he feels that some consideration should be given to the time they spend on the athletic field otherwise you are going to have young men who are learning bad working habits such as getting by by working half-heartedly on a job which is assigned to them.

I have a number of statements like these.

On the basis of these recommendations which I have received from a number of college presidents in California, and after hearing the very fine statements and philosophy which we have heard this afternoon and the very excellent talk of Dr. George Zook this morning, I realize the very great need for a satisfactory solution for many problems relating to intercollegiate athletics, that college and universities must tackle these problems with wisdom and courage, that there are many and varied forces behind the scenes which complicate the problems, and that the whole matter of intercollegiate athletics needs to be thought through. I started to say "rethought." I wonder if that is really the case since, as Mr. Furey says, intercollegiate athletics have grown up like Topsy. But I think the whole program needs to be thought through in light of the entire education program of the university.

I should like to submit about three recommendations for this group to think about and which probably we may submit from this group, the Small Colleges, to the larger meeting:

1. That college presidents and other members of administrative staffs be brought into the picture to a greater extent.

And to this end I recommend that a committee of college presidents be appointed to serve in more or less of an advisory capacity and be urged to make recommendations to the N.C.A.A. from time to time, and that the President of the American College Association, whose organization will meet in Cincinnati, Ohio, next week, be contacted and requested to appoint such a committee, whose members will report annually on intercollegiate athletics to their organization and whose recommendations will in turn be passed on to the N.C.A.A. for study and action.

This, it is hoped, will tend to bring about a closer relationship and understanding between the athletic program and the educational program in the institutions of higher learning.

2. That the members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in the various areas throughout the United States be authorized and urged to provide local meetings with members of the press, wherein the principles of amateur athletics, the educational objectives of the athletic program, and other such subjects are discussed very thoroughly with the press.

3. That amendments be incorporated in the Constitution with regard to one of the most potent forces from without (which Dr. Williams suggested a while ago), the alumni, and such groups whose actions

in giving subsidies, gifts, and so forth are not in keeping with the present Sanity Code.

Personally, I doubt if the Sanity Code or any code can be very meaningful among institutions of higher learning as long as we allow subsidies from the outside which will serve as a loophole through which this type of thing can be done. I think, if we are to avoid hypocrisy in the whole matter, that we must have some provision made with regard to this matter of subsidy or help from the outside.

I should like to make those three suggestions; and if you are in favor of them, I should like them to be presented to the larger group. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you, President Tiner.

I wonder, Dr. Nichols, if you would not like to conduct the discussion on these particular topics inasmuch as I think they would require some action from the group.

DR. NICHOLS: I think you can go right ahead, Harry, but I shall be glad to have the body here discuss that and see whether they would like to carry those recommendations to the parent body. Personally, I think they are very challenging.

(Dr. J. H. Nichols assumed the chair.)

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: It is open for discussion.

MR. MARSH, Amherst: I would say just one thing. After thirty years' experience in coming here and discussing questions one way or another, it is obvious that as Dr. Valentine finished, he pointed his finger to the athletic director and the coach as being pre-eminently responsible for the development of these aspects. Dr. Williams in his address brought us along to the almost inevitable conclusion that it was the college faculty and the administration which did not quite carry out the same sort of educational procedure in athletics as they did in biology and chemistry and the like. There are the two diverging or conflicting points of view.

It is obvious that if the coaches and the administrators of any group of colleges sit down and believe in the things they say in speeches and various proposals, there is no college but what would put them into effective operation. And, therefore, if it is possible for this organization to approve and accept these suggestions, I so move at this time.

MR. L. W. OLDS, Michigan Normal: I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: The question is now open for discussion. We should like to have some discussion of this problem. We have the time, we have at least ten minutes, and I know a lot of you have things on your mind that you would like to say about this.

If there is no discussion of the problem, we will put the question. All those in favor of having these recommendations transmitted to the parent body at the meeting tomorrow — I think President Tiner's suggestion perhaps is that there might be both an advisory group of presidents for our Small College Group and one for our Large College Group, or perhaps just one for the whole organization.

PRESIDENT TINER: I would leave that to the group to decide. I did not have any particular idea in mind. Either both or one overall is all right. I think in some way the presidents of colleges need to be brought into this situation.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: That is what I have felt for a long time; and in talking it over, that is what we both felt, I think.

From the standpoint of strategy, I think it probably would be better

to have the presidents brought into the parent organization rather than into the Small College Group of the N.C.A.A. perhaps, because I think they would wield more power and give more support and help that way.

I might say that Tug Wilson, I know, in just this connection, has expressed himself as feeling that it was a very excellent idea and one that they would like to have carried out. Of course, he is only expressing the opinion of one person, but he says, "If you could secure a group of college presidents of the type mentioned to join your group and advise your committee, or even inform the N.C.A.A., I think it would be a wonderful idea."

MR. J. FRED MARTIN, Wesleyan University: I should like to change the procedure. Tomorrow at the meeting we are to have a great deal of business, and it is going to be kind of a ticklish time. I like your suggestions, but I am afraid that if they go in this way to the organization tomorrow, they will be lost track of. I should like to make the suggestion that this matter go to the Executive Committee for consideration. They will then set it up and decide whether it seems feasible to have a group of presidents for both the small colleges and the large colleges or to have a group for each. I think they can probably put it through in such a way that it will be more effective in the long run.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: Will you make that as an amendment?

MR. MARTIN: If the mover will accept it, I should like to make that amendment.

MR. MARSH: I made the motion, and I am perfectly willing to accept it as an amendment as long as we have a chance to express ourselves at this time. It can go to the Executive Committee. But there is no objection to our voting it as a recommendation, is there?

MR. MARTIN: In this meeting, no.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I think we could vote on it in this meeting and then, as you say, carry it through in that way.

MR. MARTIN: Through the Executive Committee.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: I should like to have these ideas expressed on the floor in some way if there was time, because I think it would interest a great many men and help to stimulate the interest of our presidents.

PRESIDENT TINER: I wonder why we could not have one for small colleges anyway. After all, we are the Small College Group. I think we could agree on that. If you want to go beyond that, it would have to be up to the Executive Committee probably.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: The idea originated here in the Small College Group. We could have that and if it proved of value to our group, the parent body might feel it would be of value to them. But I feel it would be more effective if we had it functioning in the N.C.A.A. rather than in just the Small College Group.

Is there any further discussion?

FROM THE FLOOR: Does the seconder approve of the amendment?

MR. MARSH: I have made this proposal. I want to have it voted upon. What you do with it is up to your discretion.

MR. MARTIN: I will withdraw my amendment in any case.

MR. MARSH: What you do with it as Chairman of this body is your procedure. I for one, when I see a good idea, want to stand up and support it, and let the others vote upon it. And there is no difficulty in that?

(The question was called for.)

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: The question was called for. Any further discussion? If not, all those in favor signify by saying "aye"; opposed, "no." The motion is carried.

MR. MARTIN: It is in your hands.

CHAIRMAN NICHOLS: We will try to carry the ball from there. (Dr. Harry A. Scott resumed the chair.)

CHAIRMAN SCOTT: I think the time has now expired which was allotted to the discussion, and at this time I am going to turn the meeting back to Mr. Loeb.

(Mr. Gilbert F. Loeb resumed the chair.)

CHAIRMAN LOEB: Thank you, Harry, for your part in our program this afternoon.

In conclusion, for the few minutes left, gentlemen, I am going to call on Mr. Martin, the Director of Athletics at Wesleyan University, to summarize the four papers presented to us this afternoon. Mr. Martin!

MR. J. FRED MARTIN, Wesleyan University: Thank you, Mr. Loeb.

It is with some hesitancy that I attempt to summarize these fine speeches. I hope you will not just pay attention to this summary but when you get the report of the proceedings, review these speeches. They were excellent speeches, and I cannot do justice to them in a summary.

Starting with Mr. Furey's speech, he laid stress on the fact that the historical background and the philosophy is delaying development of the coordinating of these programs. However, the coordination of these programs is coming along rapidly. He then outlined the program as it is being set up at Columbia. The plan is to have no part-time men in the department. They are working toward that. The men are to have full faculty privileges as to rank and tenure. The budget is from the college funds just the same as any academic department's. Then he gave an outline of the department as it now exists with the director of the department, and the director of physical education and the director of intercollegiate athletics, and other assistants under them.

(I am hurrying a little bit, but I think I can cover this in the time allotted.)

Mr. McCarter made two excellent points: (1) The first and greatest concern should be with the boy's purpose in his college career. (2) A firm stand must be taken against any discrimination either for or against the student athlete. He then outlined some of the problems that the Eligibility Committee has faced and the decisions they have made; namely:

The holders of the B.A. degree are no longer eligible; they cannot continue their competition even if they are on the accelerated program.

All-star games were prohibited for all except seniors.

More careful definition of the status of the junior-college student.

No extracollegiate competition in any sport during the season of the sport.

Many decisions were made on the variations of the one-year transfer rule and the freshman rule.

The V-12 competition is included in the total eligibility of the athlete.

And the last point was that summer baseball is still an item of unfinished business.

Dr. Williams brought out the point that college sports are expressions of the culture in which we live. The problems of college sports arise out of our devotion to the principal of pecuniary gain. He gave us seven points on how to meet these problems:

The intercollegiate athletic program should be budgeted by the college, and all income should revert to the college.

All coaches should be appointed by the trustees. They should have the same privileges as members of the faculty.

All coaches' salaries should be in accordance with their rank.

All appointments should be for full time and in accordance with their rank.

All bona fide students should be eligible for athletic teams.

All students should be admitted to contests free, or for a very nominal charge.

President Valentine stressed the point that intercollegiate athletics should set up a system which will provide participants with moral as well as physical conditioning. The program should contribute to the elevation of social standards and educational ideas of all constituents, including spectators, alumni, sports writers, and high school students. He gave us five points which should be steps in attaining these high standards, duplicating there some that Dr. Williams covered:

Full-time coaches.

Games scheduled with like opponents, schools of the same type.

Financial aid should be on the same basis as that given to any other student, and therefore there should be no subsidization for athletes as athletes alone.

It will take clarity, intelligence, and courage on the part of physical educators to get intercollegiate athletics to the place it should hold in the educational program.

CHAIRMAN LOEBS: Thank you, Fred, very much.

I am sure that you will grant me, and join with me, the pleasure at this time of thanking each of these gentlemen on the platform individually for their participation in this splendid program this afternoon.

Since this is a joint meeting of the Small College Group of the N.C.A.A. and the College Physical Education Association, I now declare this meeting adjourned.

The Small College Group of the N.C.A.A. will meet in this room with Dr. Nichols as chairman for a business session.

The Small Liberal Arts Colleges will hold their meeting in this room following the adjournment of the Small College Group.

Gentlemen, I thank you for being with us and for your kind attention during the day.

DR. NICHOLS: Will you hold it just a minute, gentlemen?

From the standpoint of the Small College Group, I should like to say that I have been attending these meetings for thirty-five years and I don't think we have ever had a finer program, which is due to Mac and Carl Nordly, principally, and I want to express our appreciation to those men.

THE BUSINESS SESSION

Saturday, January 10, 1948

The annual business session of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened on Saturday morning, January 10, 1948, at ten-ten o'clock, President Karl E. Leib presiding. The meeting was opened by an address by the President followed by the report of the Secretary-Treasurer, K. L. Wilson.

The President's Address

This, as you know, is the Annual Business Meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Our attendance has been most gratifying. I think this is in all probability the largest meeting which has ever been held of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the affiliated groups. It is very gratifying that such an attendance should be possible, and it indicates something of the growth of the Association.

At this point, I should like to say something in regard to the growth and duties and the possible future of our organization.

Within the comparatively few years during which I have been closely connected with this organization, I have seen it grow at an astounding rate in membership and in responsibilities, and it is our hope that it may be recognized as an association which no institution of an educational nature, conducting an athletic program, can ignore. It is our hope that the smaller institutions will continue to feel that they have much to gain by its program and that the services are useful to them.

In this connection, the Statistical Bureau conducted by Mr. Cooke has been giving us a very real and distinct service, and I think that service has been valued by many institutions which otherwise would not receive attention or notice for the performances which their athletes have been able to establish, and some of these performances have been really outstanding.

During the past year, the activities of this Bureau have been expanded so that they now include not only football but basketball, and it is our hope that that service may be continued. When the Bureau was originally proposed, its consideration came about at the insistence of the American Football Coaches Association, who desired certain information available for themselves and were interested also in the general problem of public relations in connection with which they thought the services of this Bureau would be useful.

At its inception and during the first year of its opera-

tion, it was helped to some extent by a grant from the Athletic Institute, which makes a practice of passing such grants to help in the establishment of worthwhile enterprises but which does not continue them, so that the burden of financial responsibility for this activity has fallen fully upon the shoulders of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The cost under present conditions is approximately \$15,000 a year — a not inconsiderable amount, especially if we think back to only a few years ago when the finances of this organization and the budget of this organization were on a much smaller scale than they are at the present time.

It is our hope that the Football Coaches Association may see fit to help us to some degree with the financial problem which is here involved, but I mention this situation especially as one instance of the extent to which our financial responsibilities are increasing. As I look ahead and consider the hopes which we have for service and usefulness through this organization, I can see that there will be other financial demands upon us which will necessitate a continually enlarging budget and appropriation.

Our sources of funds have in the past been somewhat restricted, and we have now passed beyond the point at which membership fees will make it possible for us to carry on the operations which we believe it to be desirable to carry on. I might put it even more strongly and say, which it will seem to be our duty to carry on.

We have been very fortunate in this respect, as our Secretary-Treasurer will point out, to have a very good income from our meets and tournaments, especially the Boxing Tournament and the Basketball Tournament. At the same time, there has been a desire expressed by a number of members of our organization to take our Basketball Tournament back to the campus of one of our member institutions, and the time is rapidly approaching when that will be possible. In the past, adequate facilities have not been available. At the present time, with facilities which are already constructed and with those which are in contemplation, it seems probable that within the comparatively near future, this goal may be attained and that the Basketball Tournament may go back to the institutions which comprise our membership.

However, that will have an important effect upon our budget and our financial problems. If we establish, as has been proposed, a code governing the conduct of amateur athletics, there is going to be a tremendous amount of work coming upon our committees and upon our officers in connection with interpretations and also in connection with the handling of such investigations as may from time to time be requested. As a matter of fact, the amount of work which has to be done has already become a very serious burden

in the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, and I can see that in the not too far distant future, it may be necessary for the National Collegiate Athletic Association to establish entirely separate central offices of its own, requiring a budget of possibly a minimum of \$50,000 a year.

With that in mind, we must give attention to our potential sources of revenue. Our meets and tournaments have already been mentioned. During the past year, your Executive Committee entered into an agreement by which program advertising on a national scale was to be centralized in the hands of one agency, and we urged the member institutions to take up the matter of their program advertising with this agency, in the hope that there would be a uniformity of procedure, and at the same time an opportunity for an addition to the revenues of the organization which may be very welcome to us as we undertake the duties which we have in mind.

The record in regard to the income to the Association from this activity will not be complete until April, which is the end of the fiscal year, for the organization which has been handling this work. Their present estimate as to the amount of our commission is a minimum of \$9000, very possibly somewhat above that — a very reasonable expectation in round numbers being about \$10,000. It is our hope and theirs that in time to come, the revenue from this type of operation may materially increase.

Uniformity in regard to such rates is a very desirable thing for the various institutions which comprise our membership, and with that in mind, the organization has prepared a schedule of standard rates. While this operation has been going on, one of the most frequent inquiries which has come to us from membership institutions is, "What is a fair rate? What do other institutions pay? What can we consider is proper under these conditions?" Our representatives have been very cooperative in attempting to work out something which would make it possible for us to say, "Here is a rate which has been found generally acceptable." That is a very difficult task for technical reasons.

The response to their efforts has been very gratifying. There are still some instances in which, because of prior commitments or for other reasons, some institutions have been rather hesitant to fall in line with the program, and I want to urge most strongly that those institutions make every effort to come to a satisfactory agreement to the end that we may as nearly as possible have uniformity of procedure, a common understanding, and standards upon which to base our activities.

In that operation, we have had to take into consideration the fact that we must give special thought to the position

of the smaller institutions. The printing of programs, of course, is an operation in which the greatest original cost is for the preparation of the plates which are to be used. Consequently, it is quite reasonable that there should be a quantity discount, and that upon successive accretions to the total number of programs to be printed, there should be a sliding scale of rates.

Now, in the tentative scale which has been proposed, that has been done, and it may be at times that it would be possible, particularly for the larger institutions, to secure somewhat more advantageous contracts if they operated entirely as individuals and especially if they took full advantage of local advertising, which is particularly remunerative during a period of prosperity, but which may not be as readily available if a period of business recession should come.

The saving which could be made by individual dealings by larger institutions in such cases is, I believe, a rather minor one compared to the advantages which might accrue to our whole institution if our representatives, in dealing with national advertisers, can say to them that they are prepared to sell as users the entire membership of our organization, and I wish to urge most strongly that we try to secure as near unanimity in this matter as possible.

Secondly, a suggestion which I have already made before the Conference of Conferences. Television is progressing at a rate which poses problems for many of us in the immediate future. The complete picture is as yet unknown to us and to those who are promoting television. We have appointed a committee to investigate the situation, to inform the Executive Committee of the facts, and at the same time, as soon as may be possible, to help us make progress toward a uniform attitude to the development of this great industry.

Now, I hope that will not be interpreted as expressing the least iota of opposition to cooperation between the colleges and those who are interested in the development of television. On the contrary, I think that we ought to work with them, we ought to inform ourselves, we ought to realize that here is something which is coming very fast. But at the same time I think we ought to realize that it is something which poses problems on a national scale; that we should be informed when we enter into agreements, and as we look back at the development of radio, I think you can all see what an advantage it would have been to us if there had been a greater uniformity of action among the colleges and conferences of the United States in this respect.

With that in mind, I wish to suggest that institutions and conferences which propose the establishment of regulations and rules go carefully and that they do not tie themselves

up in long-term contracts. I think it is a reasonable suggestion that we should work on this problem on a year-to-year basis until we have more complete information than we have at the present time.

I have tried to present to you something of our financial progress, something of the future, something of the considerations which we must have in mind in regard to the development of our financial picture.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer

The financial report has been printed and distributed in the Convention Bulletin. I would like to call your attention to a number of items that are contained in the printed report.

I am pleased to call your attention to the extremely good cash position of our Association. Our total assets, as of November 30, 1947, amount to \$70,375.02 against \$52,335.06 of a year ago. Our assets now consist of cash on deposit with the Northern Trust Company, \$38,152.10; a savings account of \$5,089.06 with the Northern Trust Company of Chicago; a savings account with the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank of Middletown, Connecticut, of \$3,261.40; and advances of \$1,268.31, making a total of \$47,770.87. We have advances to the U. S. Olympic Association for expenses of printing certificates and literature of \$2,601.65. Our investments are \$4000 U. S. Government 2% Treasury Bonds of 1951-53, and U. S. Government Savings Bonds, Series "F," with a redemption value at November 30, 1947, of \$16,002.50, making our total assets \$70,375.02.

Total cash receipts for the fiscal year amounted to \$122,153.60 as against \$70,710.62 for the previous year. This large increase in cash receipts was due mainly to the fine promotion of our meets and tournaments which were held by the Association. The Boxing Tournament was resumed after a lapse of several years and brought in receipts of \$9,289.37. The Basketball Tournament brought in \$61,635.10 as against \$50,664.33 of a year ago. Other tournaments, with the exception of golf, tennis and wrestling, showed very satisfactory increases, the total receipts being \$84,711.33 as against \$53,848.53 of a year ago.

The NCAA received \$15,154.09 for royalties from publications. This unusually large amount is due to accumulations of two years' royalties and is a much larger figure than can be reasonably expected for a normal year.

The expenses of the NCAA have increased materially during the past year. The Rules Committee expenses of the last fiscal year amounted to \$12,088.13 as against \$7,378.29 a year ago. There were a number of special meetings of the

Constitutional Revision Committee, and one extra meeting of the Executive Committee, which caused a marked increase in meeting expenses.

General expenses of the Association for secretarial help, convention expenses, supplies, etc., showed an increase of \$3,646.85.

The National Collegiate Athletic Bureau was maintained at a cost of \$10,000 to our Association. A year ago, this was financed jointly by the Athletic Institute and the NCAA, but it was felt by the Executive Committee that this was a worthwhile service as this Bureau, headed by the able statistician, Homer Cooke, again did a fine job with supplying the press and colleges with up-to-the-minute football statistics. There were other items of unusual expenses.

The Executive Committee voted to support a recommendation of the NCAA Baseball Committee in sponsoring the first NCAA Baseball Championship. This event was capably managed by Frank McCormick and his committee, but due to bad weather ran into a deficit in the first year. The success and interest shown in this venture was unusual and I will predict it will be self-sustaining in the future. Other unusual expenses were grants made to the National Basketball Coaches Association and to the Physical Education Association. The excess of cash receipts over disbursements amounts to \$18,058.91 as compared to \$12,368.83 as of a year ago.

I am pleased to report a healthy increase in our membership; in fact, it is the largest increase of members that we have had for many years. In the twelve months from November 30, 1946, to November 30, 1947, the NCAA membership rolls showed an increase of 23 institutions, and since last November 30th, the end of the Association's fiscal year, four new members have been added: University of Puerto Rico, Emory University, Albion College, and Monmouth College. A comparison of the last two years shows 245 active members for the year 1947 as against 229 the previous year; 24 allied members against 20 for the previous year; 2 associated members as against 1 in previous year; 4 affiliated as against 1 of the previous year — making a total of 275 members for 1947 as against 251 of the previous year.

Schools reinstated since the last Convention: Colorado School of Mines, Superior State Teachers College.

New institutions added during the past fiscal year and since: Albion, Carroll College, Central State College, Emory, Loyola of Los Angeles, Monmouth, Rollins, St. Ambrose, San Diego State, Santa Barbara, Southern Illinois University, and the University of Louisville; also Eastern College Athletic Conference and Southern California Collegiate Conference, Minnesota State Teachers College Athletic Conference, Appalachian State Teachers College, and the Calif-

ornia Institute of Technology.

I want to thank the Vice-Presidents for their fine cooperation in helping to secure new members. I might add that never in the history of our Association have we had so many inquiries from institutions desiring membership. It is an extremely encouraging condition, and it is my hope that many new members will be added during the coming year.

As you probably all know, William Reed, who was selected to fill the office of Executive Secretary, resigned during the fiscal year to become assistant to Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan. His place has been most capably filled by Walter Byers, who has made great contributions to the welfare of your Association in aiding the officers in the many tasks that confront them.

As an officer of the NCAA who has been in a good position to evaluate the accomplishments of the Association, I feel that we have had a most satisfactory year. There is not a day in which the Secretary's office is not honored by a visit from some institution belonging to the NCAA. The correspondence handled by your Secretary and his able assistant, Mr. Byers, has nearly doubled over a year ago.

The work of assisting the U. S. Olympic Association Financing Committee has been great. It has necessitated sending out hundreds of letters answering innumerable questions and has taken a great deal of the time of our office force.

It is our honest endeavor to be of assistance at all times to our membership. Many of our members who do not belong to Conferences are constantly in need of advice as to eligibility problems and questions regarding the conduct of athletic programs. It has been a pleasure to give all the assistance that we can in this regard.

The year ahead promises to be a busy and interesting one for all of us. Never in the history of the NCAA has there been so much interest in intercollegiate athletics. With this great interest comes a multitude of problems. The important part that the NCAA must play in the financing and assistance of the U. S. Olympic Committee will call for enthusiastic and hearty cooperation from all our membership. Our membership will undoubtedly furnish the great majority of competitors and coaches for the Olympic Games to be held in London next summer. With this honor goes the direct responsibility of raising funds, holding numerous trials, and other work. It is with a great deal of satisfaction that I report the most enthusiastic cooperation from NCAA personnel selected for these tasks. I look forward to the new year with a great deal of optimism, strengthened by the fine cooperation that your officers have received during the past year.

GENERAL BUSINESS

1. *Approval of the Minutes.* Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was voted to approve the minutes of the Forty-First Convention as distributed in the Yearbook.

2. *A Credentials Committee,* consisting of Sam Shirky, University of Missouri, and Robert A. Fetzner, University of North Carolina, was approved as appointed.

3. *A Resolutions Committee,* consisting of J. Fred Martin, Wesleyan University, Dr. Fred Luehring, University of Pennsylvania, and Brutus Hamilton, University of California at Berkeley, was approved as appointed.

4. *Reports of District Vice Presidents and Committee Chairmen.* Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was voted to accept the reports as distributed in the Convention Bulletin. These reports are published in the Yearbook section of this book.

5. *Report of the Treasurer.* The audited report of the Treasurer was distributed in the Convention Bulletin and upon motion duly made and seconded, it was accepted as presented and is printed in the Appendix of this book.

6. *Report of the Secretary.* Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was voted to accept the Secretary's report as presented on the Convention floor by Mr. Wilson.

7. *Admissions to Allied Membership.* Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was voted to admit to Allied Membership the College Conference of Illinois and the Mid American Conference upon recommendation of the Council.

8. *Admissions to Affiliated Membership.* Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was voted to admit to Affiliated Membership the National Track Coaches Association, College Swimming Coaches Association and the National Intercollegiate Hockey Coaches Association.

9. *Membership Transfers.* Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was voted to transfer the University of Puerto Rico from the Third District to the Second District; the U.S. Naval Academy from the Third to the Second District and the University of Colorado from the Seventh to the Fifth District, upon recommendation of the Executive Committee.

10. *Sites and Dates of 1948 Meets and Tournaments.* The sites and dates of the 1948 Meets and Tournaments, as approved by the Executive Committee, were reported and approved.

11. *Baseball Tournament Change.* Mr. Frank McCormick, Chairman of the Baseball Committee, requested approval of the Committee's recommendation that the Baseball tournament be changed from a single elimination to a double elimination in the East and West playoffs, making a minimum of six and a maximum of seven games at each tournament. The recommendation for a double elimination does not alter the finals, which will still be played the best two games out of three. Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was so voted.

12. *1949 Convention.* Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was voted that the 1949 Convention be held at San Francisco, California, on dates comparable to the dates of the 1948 Convention. (i.e., January 7-8, 1949.)

13. *Report of the Constitutional Revision Committee.*

PRESIDENT LEIB: You will remember that at our meeting of last year, there were two matters which were submitted to this group. One was the matter of Bowl Games; the other was the revision of the code to prepare it for adoption as an amendment to our Constitution. I will

ask the Chairman of the Committee, Professor Houston, to make his report, reporting first on the Bowl Games.

BOWL GAMES REPORT

MR. C. P. HOUSTON: Mr. President and Members: At the outset, I should like to make two things clear. You will recall that this Committee was appointed at the last Convention to make a study of Bowl Games. The study necessarily had to do entirely with the Bowl Games conducted about January 1, 1947; that is, a year ago, so that none of the study has to do with the games which have been conducted within the last few weeks.

In the second place, the study is limited to a certain number of Bowl Games. Due to the inefficiency of your Chairman, it did not seem possible to get a complete list of Bowl Games, and therefore I will ask you to bear in mind that such conclusions as are contained in this report apply only to the games which have been studied.

You may recall that the vote requesting a study of Bowl Games was general, and therefore the Committee had no guide except its own judgment as to what phase or phases of this subject were to be considered. After considerable difficulty, an incomplete list of Bowl Games conducted on or about January 1, 1947, was obtained and a rather general questionnaire was sent to each one on November 6, 1947, with an accompanying letter setting forth the substance of the pertinent votes of our Association.

A representative, apparently duly authorized, of the following Bowl Games, answered the questions in writing. I will list them with their location and sponsorship:

Rose Bowl, Pasadena, California, Pacific Athletic Conference
Shrine East-West All-Star, San Francisco, California, Shrine Temple

Will Rogers Bowl Classic, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Veterans of Foreign Wars

Sun Bowl, El Paso, Texas, Southern Sun Carnival Association.
Directors are members of various service clubs, such as Rotary, etc.

Cotton Bowl, Dallas, Texas, Cotton Bowl Athletic Association. Appointed by Southwest Conference

Oil Bowl, Houston, Texas, Houston Chamber of Commerce

Raisin Bowl, Fresno, California, Fresno Junior Chamber of Commerce

Sugar Bowl, New Orleans, Louisiana, New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association, a civic organization composed of 39 businessmen

Tampa Cigar Bowl, Tampa, Florida, Egypt Temple Shrine

Orange Bowl, Miami, Florida, Orange Bowl Committee, an organization of 42 Florida-minded men

Gator Bowl, Jacksonville, Florida, Gator Bowl Association, an organization of local businessmen

Tangerine Bowl, Orlando, Florida, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks

Pineapple Bowl, Honolulu, Hawaii, University of Hawaii

Glass Bowl, Toledo, Ohio, University of Toledo

Alamo Bowl, San Antonio, Texas, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks

Harbor Bowl, San Diego, California, San Diego Chamber of Commerce

The majority of those answering the questionnaire gave full and detailed information and some sent considerable supplementary information.

The following did not answer, although a follow-up letter was sent

to them: Cattle Bowl, Prairie View Bowl, Vulcan Bowl, Cocanut Bowl, Cotton Tobacco Bowl. The newspapers reported games conducted on January 1, 1948, by the Cattle and Vulcan Bowls.

Twelve of the games had an entire attendance of 380,612 paid admissions. Sixteen games resulted in gross gate receipts of \$1,500,727.78, and the net receipts from these same games after paying the expenses of the games and the guarantees and expenses of the competing teams was \$202,569.46. Five of the games were conducted with the intention of devoting the net receipts to a charitable purpose. Of these games, the Will Rogers Bowl was conducted at a loss of \$11,145; the Alamo Bowl at a loss of \$14,290.29. The Tampa Bowl did not report the amount which was to be given to a Shrine Hospital for Children. The Tangerine Bowl reported \$2500 to the Harry Anna Home for Crippled Children at Umitalla, Florida, and the East-West game reported \$106,345 turned over to Shrine Hospital for Crippled Children.

The net receipts from seven of the other games, amounting to \$122,581.85, were reported as generally held in the various treasuries as a backlog for future games, or to increase the seating capacities, or to finance additional features of a local celebration.

To the question, "Other than the necessary expenses of the game, were any of the proceeds of the game given to any individual, group of individuals, or private corporations?" all answered emphatically in the negative. Many of the sponsoring organizations claim to be incorporated under a nonprofit charter.

The question was asked, "What were the purposes of conducting this game?" and the answers to that are here set forth in some detail, and by drawing considerably from the answers given, as follows:

"To promote annual classic, and help build a stadium;"

"For the promotion of Jacksonville and Florida;"

"Civic, promoted by Glass Industries;"

"Charity, promotion of sportsmanship, entertainment of winter visitors, and promotion of good will for the West Coast of Florida;"

"To give local fans an opportunity to witness a Bowl Game and the publicity accruing therefrom as a benefit to the community;"

"To conduct a midwinter sports carnival in New Orleans of football, basketball, boxing, tennis, track and regatta;"

"To provide a postseason sectional championship game for South-west Conference;"

"To meet the demand for a postseason college game; also to finance in part the total Sun Carnival program;"

"To raise money for the building of a memorial home for veterans;"

"To raise funds for the rehabilitation of crippled children;"

"To provide in connection with a civic celebration of worldwide interest and renown, an amateur sporting event which is typically American and particularly suited to the climatic conditions of Southern California;"

"An institution of higher learning in the arts of sportsmanship and community cooperation . . . conceived and administered by unselfish citizens in the public interest . . . dedicated to the ideals of fellowship, goodwill and understanding among all ages, in the upbuilding of a great state belonging to all Florida and to the nation."

It would appear from the answers that little time was missed from the classroom as only nineteen days were reported as being lost from participation in the sixteen games.

There were only four reporting the employment of a paid publicity agent, and the total amount spent for publicity for the sixteen games was approximately eleven thousand dollars.

All but two, the Will Rogers and the Oil Bowl, indicated an intention of continuing their particular game without any departures from the

existing policies; in fact, the Oil Bowl plans to resume at the beginning of 1949, when more adequate seating facilities are available.

Your Committee believes that certain conclusions and inferences may be fairly drawn from the above facts and from the other information in its possession:

(1) Bowl Games as now conducted are of great interest to the public as evidenced by the attendance and the substantial gate receipts.

(2) The competing colleges and some allied colleges in almost every case benefit financially from the enterprise.

(3) The participants in the games have an opportunity to visit other parts of the country and in many cases are royally entertained.

(4) The publicity for the competing institutions is nationwide and of high concentration in the affected areas.

(5) Other than the East-West game and the payment of guarantees or shares of the gate receipts to the competing institutions, the contributions to charities are inconsequential on the basis of games canvassed.

(6) The sponsors of Bowl Games, with a few exceptions, are organizations having no official college connection.

(7) Promotion of the civic and business interests of the locale and entertainment of the public are the fundamental purposes and reasons for the existence of Bowl Games, and their financial successes will tend toward their continuance.

(8) The inference is justified that those Bowl Committees which did not answer this questionnaire or the follow-up letter do not wish to disclose information concerning their venture.

A continuation of this study by a committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association with a different personnel is recommended.

Mr. President, the last recommendation is the only one we suggest for any action. I may say in addition, for the purposes of the record, that I think, if you would read the comprehensive correspondence which was submitted to the Committee, you would come to the conclusion that the sponsors of these Bowl Games are somewhat concerned about the study which is being made by the NCAA. If you should decide to continue the study, at the end of another year or two you might be able to get a fairly comprehensive picture of the situation of this fast-developing enterprise.

PRESIDENT LEIB: You have heard the report of the Committee. Is there any discussion? Is there a motion that it be approved?

(Upon motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously voted to approve the report of the Committee as presented.)

PRESIDENT LEIB: The committee will be appointed as requested. Before taking up the report of the Committee with regard to the code, I should like to say a few things by way of background, which I have already mentioned to the Conference of Conferences in its meeting which was previously held.

I believe it was the great Southern orator, Henry Grady, who said, "We read history not with our eyes but with our prejudices." I am very anxious that in the consideration of this code, as it has been considered by the Constitutional Revision Committee, we may so far as possible put our prejudices into the background for the time being and consider the proposal upon its merits and consider it in the light of what it is, and for that reason I wish to review the situation for you, very briefly.

What we have before us for action today is the report of the committee which was charged, by action of our previous Convention, with the duty of presenting to our Business Meeting the material for a constitutional revision. The steps leading up to that action, as you know, were not hastily considered. They involved over a period of

time a thorough investigation of sentiment and attitudes, beginning with the calling of the Conference of Conferences a year ago last July for presentation and discussion of the problem at our Business Meeting last January and the submission of this code for preparation and proper language for its inclusion as a part of our Constitution, by the committee charged with that duty.

That committee was chosen so far as possible to give representation to all parts of the country and to all points of view. I should like again to call your attention to its membership: Bill Alexander of Georgia Tech, Thurston J. Davies of Colorado College, Ralph W. Aigler of the University of Michigan, Norton Pritchett of the University of Virginia, Hugh C. Willett of the University of Southern California, and Clarence P. Houston of Tufts College as Chairman.

That committee has labored long and faithfully and in my opinion they have done a most remarkable job of composing differences in point of view and in expressing as well, perhaps, as the ideas can be expressed at this time, the conclusions representing the consensus of the committee.

Now, these conclusions represent a very considerable modification of individual points of view. I doubt very much if the recommendations of the committee as presented to us are exactly as they would have been written by any individual member of that committee had he written the entire report to express his own convictions.

In their task, the committee has had constantly in mind the idea of trying to set up a code of minimum requirements which would have at least been a move towards suppressing some of the practices which are considered undesirable by a very great number, if not a majority, of those who have to do with the conduct of collegiate athletics.

Looming large in the picture is, of course, football as a sport, because that is our major sport and our major source of revenue, and in the preparation of this report, certain sections probably would be revised by individuals to give a more definite expression of their own ideas if it had been thought that such expression would have represented general opinion as it exists.

The effort was to establish something which will be assented to generally enough that there may be reasonable hope of its acceptance and enforcement.

During this period of time from our last meeting to this meeting, it was generally understood that the principles having been approved, we would have this period of time for consideration, for clarification, and perhaps for the general adjustment of existing practices to the principles which it was known would be expressed in one form or another in this report.

Now, what we have before us involves not only an amendment to our Constitution but it involves also the setting up of enforcement machinery; for this the committee in its report has suggested certain executive regulations providing for the setting up of the machinery of enforcement for the code if adopted. Your Executive Committee, for the sake of decisive action, has taken the liberty of approving, subject to approval of the report of the committee, the executive regulations involved in the setting up of these various committees; so that if you accept the report of the committee and if the Constitution is amended as suggested, the machinery for enforcement is provided by the executive regulation has been tentatively approved, subject to such action by the Executive Committee.

The reason for this rather unusual action is this: We know, the public knows, and the press knows that no set of resolutions, however high-minded they may be, is of any great effectiveness unless machinery for enforcement is provided, and there has been a general suspicion that this body might perhaps do what bodies of a similar

nature have done in the past — adopt a set of resolutions saying, "We believe and we recommend and we hope," and then we might go home and forget about the whole thing and continue to do as we have done before. We are under very close scrutiny by those who want to know, not only what we approved but also how we intend to make that approval effective. And so the problem before us is not only conclusive action as to what standards we propose to set up, but it is also a problem of action on the machinery by which we propose to enforce those standards.

In that respect, I should like to point out to you that what is suggested here is an organization of enforcement very similar to that which has been found effective by other organizations. It has been modeled to some extent on the machinery of enforcement which is in use by the American Association of University Professors. It has been modeled to some extent upon the machinery which is in use for various professional organizations, such as the medical schools, the schools of law; in other words, what is proposed is not an entirely new and untried procedure, but it is modeled upon something which has proved to be of effect as enforcement machinery in the past.

The heart of this enforcement machinery is the Compliance Committee, a committee of three men to be nominated by the Nominating Committee of this Convention and to be voted upon by you along with the other committees presented by the Nominating Committee, and the duties of that committee, among others, involve the clarification of any of the language of this constitutional amendment where there may be differences of opinion and the rendering of authoritative decisions as to the meaning of this language, subject to change by this Convention assembled in case those interpretations are not satisfactory to the Convention.

The reason for taking your time to mention that has to do with a matter of procedure. What we have before us is a proposed amendment to the Constitution which has been placed in the hands of the committee and on which they are prepared to act. The provisions of our Constitution establish the fact that a constitutional amendment must be distributed to the membership of the Association in advance of the meeting at which it is to be acted upon, so that we are here asked to consider and take action upon something in regard to which prior notice is a prerequisite, and that prior notice has been given.

We cannot, as I see it, change the substance of these recommendations without violating the provision of the Constitution which does provide for prior notice. We could clarify or restate, but if we attempt clarification and restatement, we may engage in debate upon this floor which would take us all of today and all of tomorrow and all of next week; that is, if each of us insists upon consideration for his particular point of view or his particular desires in regard to the language of these amendments, it will be very difficult to secure action. Nevertheless, I should consider complete and open discussion, even at length, desirable except for the fact that power has been given to the Compliance Committee to clarify, to interpret, to make more definite and certain, where such action becomes necessary; so that we do not run the risk in regard to ambiguity, misinterpretation, which might otherwise be run, the machinery is suggested and provided, if adopted, by which the interpretation or action in respect to clarification may be made clear.

Because of the fact that many eyes throughout the country are upon this Convention as assembled today and the interest in what we are to do is tremendous, I wish to urge upon you as strongly as it lies within my power to urge that we adopt this recommendation, if we adopt it, in the language proposed by the committee and that we leave to the Compliance Committee such interpretation and clarification as may be possible.

That recommendation is not intended to cut off discussion or expression of views by anyone who has a conviction which he feels requires expression. I have merely tried to present to you the situation which confronts us, the technical aspects involved in our action, and to express my hope that we may act in a clear-cut, definite fashion upon the recommendations of the committee as presented, and express our confidence in the integrity, the ability, and the thoroughness with which this committee has done its job.

With that somewhat lengthy prologue, I will now ask the Chairman of the Constitutional Revision Committee to present their recommendations for revision of the Constitution.

REPORT ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVISIONS

MR. HOUSTON: Mr. President, I am afraid that a good deal of what I shall say will consist of tiresome repetition, and I am sure that many of you have heard it before, but I am almost certain that there are many who were not at the meeting the day before yesterday and so we shall have to cover the ground from start to finish.

I would like to supplement what Dr. Leib said about the conception of the enforcement agency as one which may go into operation if your Constitution is amended. The other organizations having similar problems of ethical standards to maintain have had, I think it is fair to say, a long, hard and rough road in developing a procedure which is workable. They have been reasonably successful. I think this problem in this Association is in many respects much more difficult than in those other organizations after which we have patterned this program. I say that with the hope that you will not expect too much of these two committees — the Compliance Committee, as it was called, and the panel — because those persons who are so unfortunate as to be selected for those positions and who are so foolish as to accept them will have, I think, a fast-disappearing list of friends or an increasing horde of nonfriendly persons.

Mr. President, I suppose for the record, I should say that these proposed constitutional amendments were submitted to the Secretary three months before the Convention, that they were distributed in accordance with the provision in the existing Constitution, so that they are now properly before you. I assume that you all have copies, both of the existing Constitution and the proposed amendments, and if you will turn to those, we will pick them up.

I move, Mr. President, that the present Article III of the Constitution be stricken out, and that the following article and articles and certain sections be substituted therefor. Unless there is objections, I will ask you to consider Sections 1, 2 and 3 at the same time, for the reason that I think there is no change from last year's proposals, which were unanimously adopted in those three sections; namely, the principle of amateurism, the principle of institutional control and responsibility, and the principle of sound academic standards, which read as follows:

"Section 1. *Principle of Amateurism.* An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sports for the physical, mental or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is an avocation. Any college athlete who takes or is promised pay in any form for participation in athletics does not meet this definition of an amateur.

"Section 2. *Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility.* The control and responsibility for the conduct of both intercollegiate and intramural athletics shall, in the last analysis, be exercised by the institution itself.

"Section 3. *Principle of Sound Academic Standards.* Athletes shall be admitted to the institution on the same basis as any other students

and shall be required to observe and maintain the same academic standards."

Before I present those to you for your action, let me say that the attitude of this Committee necessarily was, and should have been, that concerning those things on which you had unanimously agreed, we did not feel at liberty to change in substance. All we did, or attempted to do, was to edit them, to make such changes in form as seemed to us would make them easier of interpretation and clearer to those who read them. Therefore, I present Sections 1, 2 and 3, Mr. President, with a motion that they be adopted.

PRESIDENT LEIB: The motion is that Sections 1, 2 and 3 be adopted. Is there a second?

(The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT LEIB: Is there any discussion?

J. E. KNAPP, Texas College of Mines: Mr. President, I should like to move, if it is in order, to amend the motion so as to delete the last sentence of the first section, because of the fact that in our future actions we propose to permit some pay for athletics. It seems to me inconsistent to have that sentence in there and then permit the payment of incidental fees for tuition.

PRESIDENT LEIB: Gentlemen, this is an example of the very type of thing in regard to which I spoke a few moments ago. What is really involved here is a question of definition as to what is pay. Under the proposed machinery, that, if necessary, can be clarified by the Compliance Committee. Now, I should have no personal objection; I merely have in mind the considerations of which I previously spoke and which I shall not attempt to repeat. Is there a second to this motion? If not, the motion is lost for want of a second.

The motion before us is on the adoption of Sections 1, 2 and 3, which has been seconded.

(The motion was put to a vote and carried unanimously.)

MR. HOUSTON: Next is Section 4, and perhaps if you were to pick out any one section, this is the most important section of all the proposals. Here, again, let me say that it was unanimously adopted last year in substance. However, it seemed to the Committee that if we divided it and made it clear what scholarships were based on what, it might be more definite. That is true of subparagraphs (a) and (b). Those are the ones that you passed on last year. Subparagraph (c) is new.

There was a fairly good amount of evidence before the Committee that there are in our colleges scholarships in which the situation in athletics is not a factor; also, the scholarship is not a factor. It is difficult to define them but I suppose we might illustrate it by saying that many times, persons give money to an institution with a proviso that the income from those funds or the principal or both may be used to educate a particular type of person. Somebody suggested the other day, for instance, all the children of missionaries from a certain country, or the descendants of a certain donor, or all the persons who might come to a particular college from a certain locality of the country. Therefore, we put this in to answer any objection or objections because it was not covered by the draft which you had before you last year.

I think the wording in all three of these sections is important. For instance, someone had the impression that under (b), you could not consider anything else but high scholarship in the award of financial aid. If you look at this section more carefully, you will notice that high scholarship is a major factor but not necessarily a hundred per

cent. The words, I hope, have a meaning and carry with them some aid to your interpretation of them. That section now reads as follows:

"Section 4. Principles Governing Financial Aids to Athletes. Financial aids in the form of scholarships, fellowships or otherwise, even though originating from sources other than persons on whom the recipient may be naturally or legally dependent for support, shall be permitted without loss of eligibility:

(a) if approved and awarded on the basis of need by the regular agency established in the recipient's institution for granting of aids to all students, provided, however, that the aid thus awarded shall not exceed the amount of tuition for instruction and for stated incidental institution fees."

That scholarship, of course, may be awarded and athletics may be a factor, but if athletics be a factor in the award of such a scholarship, it must be based on need, which I think has come to have a reasonably well-accepted custom and practice in our colleges; and, secondly, it must be awarded through the regular agency in that institution for the award of all scholarships, and there is a ceiling on it. There is a stated sum for institutional fees. We thrashed that "stated institutional fees" business out last year when the question was raised as to whether or not, by any stretch of the imagination, it could be said to include board and room.

"There was no evidence before the Committee or before the Convention" — I read from the record — "to indicate that board and room could be included in that phrase, 'stated institutional fees.' or, (b) if approved and awarded on the basis of qualifications in which high scholarship on the part of the recipient is the major factor and such award is made by the regular agency established by the awarding institution for the making of such awards, provided, however, that the existence of such scholarship, fellowship or other aid and its terms are announced in an official publication of such institution."

The NCAA does not have any authority over such a scholarship as that. That is based on scholarship. High scholarship is the major factor. Of course, we cannot set any ceiling or recommend any ceiling on that. That is for the institution.

"(c) if awarded on the basis of qualifications of which athletic ability is not one, and the existence of such scholarship, fellowship or other aid and its terms are announced in an official publication of the institution." I have attempted to cover that already.

"Any student receiving aid permissible under (b) or (c) shall, however, not be awarded aid under (a) except to the extent that the aid awarded him under (b) or (c), or both, falls short of that permissible under (a)."

I will attempt to explain that briefly. If a person gets aid under (b) and it is less than his tuition and incidental expenses, he may be awarded aid under (a), which would bring it up to the amount of the tuition and the incidental fees. The same thing might be so under (c) or the same thing might conceivably happen under both (b) and (c). It is conceivable that the boy might receive aid under both (b) and (c). If he takes aid under (b) or (c), or both, then he cannot take aid under (a) beyond the amount of tuition and stated incidental expenses.

"In all cases, the agency making the award of aid shall give the recipient a written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms thereof." The Committee was given to understand that that is the generally accepted practice.

"The acceptance of financial aid not permitted by the provisions of this section shall render the recipient ineligible for intercollegiate athletic competition.

"(d) Any scholarship or other aid to an athlete shall be awarded only through a regular agency approved by the institution for the granting of aid to all students.

"(e) No athlete shall be deprived of financial aids permitted by paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this section because of failure to participate in intercollegiate athletics.

"(f) Compensation of an athlete for employment shall be commensurate with the service rendered.

"(g) No one shall be denied student aid because he is an athlete.

"(h) Nothing herein shall, however, be construed as a disapproval of indirect aids in the form of benefits reasonably incidental to actual participation in intercollegiate athletics, such as medical attention, meals on sanctioned trips, and during officially sanctioned practice periods while the institution is not in session, and one meal per day while on the home campus during the season of the sport in which the recipient is engaged."

There is nothing new in paragraphs (d), (e), (f), and (g). Those are substantially in the same form in which they were presented to you last year. However, (h) is new and was created by the Committee because there was considerable evidence before the Committee that this question would be raised and unless there were a provision to govern it, it would be a violation of the previous draft.

We were given to understand that it was a rather widely practiced custom to allow the kind of thing that is set forth in section (h), namely, that if you have your team out to practice before the beginning of the college year and it is a regularly scheduled affair, it is permissible to pay for board and room, and also that sometimes during the season, they get the boys together for one meal a day, and then there was the other matter of trips and medical attention and so forth. Therefore, as we could find no evidence to the contrary, that such practices were not fairly widespread and not subject to any serious or any justifiable criticism, we put in (h).

Mr. President, I move the adoption of these four sections.

(The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried with one or two dissenting votes.)

MR. HOUSTON: "Section 5. Principle Governing Recruiting." You may recall that last year, there was a sharp division of opinion, and the vote, while perhaps scantily covering two-thirds, was not a unanimous vote on the draft of the provision then presented to you. Furthermore, subsequent to that meeting, there was substantial evidence that many of those who had previously voted in the affirmative would vote in the negative.

The Committee believed that it was exceedingly doubtful that this provision would pass by a two-thirds vote, and therefore it was their duty to present a substitute. There is still a sharp division of opinion upon this principle, and there are many who feel that this has been much weakened. However, this was the best upon which the Committee could agree. It does happen that we did not originate this. We took it from the By-Laws or the Constitution of an existing Conference, I guess one of the large Conferences, which seemed to think it was all right. And so we present this Section 5:

"No member of an athletic staff or other official representative of athletic interests shall solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student with the offer of financial aid or equivalent inducements. This, however, shall not be deemed to prohibit such staff member of other representative from giving information regarding aids permissible under Section 4."

I offer that, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT LEIB: Is there a second?
(The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT LEIB: It has been moved and seconded that Section 5 be approved. Is there any discussion?

JESS C. NEELY, Rice Institute, Houston: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question. I think this rule would be fine for the larger institutions who have a well-organized alumni group that can contact the students for the schools, but for the smaller and younger institutions, I don't believe it is exactly fair to have it in there. I don't see any harm at all in my going out and talking about my school to prospective athletes or anyone else. Personally, I am opposed to any regulation that would prohibit my going out and talking to them.

MR. HOUSTON: Well, may I suggest that it doesn't seem to me that this Section 5 prohibits that in any way, shape or manner.

MR. NEELY: That I would like to know just what it means. It says that we can contact — well, it doesn't say we can contact the students, does it? But it does say that we can make certain explanations. However, does it give me the right to go out and visit with people and not have to slip in and out? I know a group that has this and I wouldn't say it worked too well, I don't believe.

MR. HOUSTON: You recall the previous section that was proposed, don't you?

MR. NEELY: Yes.

MR. HOUSTON: That very definitely did prohibit you from going out, as you say, as a representative of athletic interests. I suppose by inference, the dropping out of that and the substituting of this would pretty clearly answer your question, that there is nothing in this section or anywhere else which would prohibit an athletic representative, not only from going out but also from calling the attention of any prospective student to the provisions of Section 4. He cannot, however, make an offer of financial aid or any other kind of inducement.

MR. NEIL, Dubois University: Mr. Chairman. I would like to ask a question, and perhaps you can answer this directly. Does this conform with the regulations of the Northwest Association of Colleges or secondary schools as to going out and contacting athletes?

PRESIDENT LEIB: I am sorry; I can't answer that question. Is there anyone connected with the Northwest Association who can?

MR. NEIL: I am not raising a question; I would just like to know, because, after all, when they come to our campus, we can't just throw them off. They come and investigate. We have all organized and they are our official accrediting agency. I am not questioning this, but I am just wondering what it means.

PRESIDENT LEIB: I am sorry but I can't answer that question.

MR. HOUSTON: I suppose it is a fact that there are some conferences which have stricter rules and regulations regarding this particular matter. If you should adopt this, of course, it doesn't mean in any way, shape or manner that a provision in such a constitution would not be effective.

PRESIDENT LEIB: Is there any further discussion? If not, the motion has been made and seconded.

(The motion was put to a vote and carried, with several dissenting votes.)

MR. HOUSTON: It is proposed, Mr. Chairman, that Sections 1, 2 and 4 of Article IV be stricken out and the following substituted therefor — and you will notice at the end of this a proposal that executive regulations should be made with reference to the existing Section 4, which defines the qualification of membership. There was considerable evidence before the Executive Committee that the problem of determining qualification for membership, because of the changing times, ought not to be fixed so definitely in the Constitution and that the Executive Committee should have the power to make changes, and therefore they should be dropped out of the Constitution and executive regulations be made, particularly in Section 4, so that we have a somewhat more elastic working document.

We come, therefore, to Section 1 of Article IV, Eligibility for Membership:

"Colleges, universities and other institutions of learning in the United States with acceptable academic standards which accept and observe the principles set forth in Article III of this Constitution are eligible for membership in this Association."

I move the adoption of this section, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT LEIB: Is there a second to the motion?
(The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT LEIB: It has been moved and seconded that we approve this section, Section 1 of Article IV, as submitted. Is there any discussion?

EMIL L. LARSON, University of Arizona: Mr. Chairman, I would like to raise a question. Why should we drop out the words, "athletic standards," and how is this new statement an improvement on the old?

MR. HOUSTON: I wonder if any member of our Committee can recall the discussion we had on that wording, and why we changed it? I have to say that I have forgotten the reasons. You are right, however, there is some change in that. Hugh Willett, do you recall what we said about that?

HUGH C. WILLETT, University of Southern California: Mr. Chairman, I think it was due to this fact: We have some way of determining acceptable academic standards through the activities of various accrediting agencies and so on, but we do not know what agency to turn to for a definition of acceptable athletic standards except as the institution abides by the conditions imposed in this Constitution relative to athletics. I think you understand that we could get the academic rating of the school by reference to printed reports of accrediting agencies, but the other seems to lack definition as to just what is an acceptable athletic standard, except as this Constitution defines acceptable standards.

MR. LARSON: Well, I have this point in mind, that probably it would be just as well to leave the athletic standards in there, because while we can check on the academic practices of an institution, when we find schools that compete for students and which don't follow too clearly some other ideas on athletic standards, I am just wondering if it would not be well to leave that in and go back to our old statement, which we could use if necessary.

MR. HOUSTON: There is one more point, Mr. Larson. If you leave that phrase in, then I think there is a possibility of a conflict between acceptable athletic standards and standards which we now set up, namely, the principles set forth in Article III, because I think this

Association can go no further, or has gone no further, then to determine eligibility under scholarship and not other kinds of eligibility; and I recall now that we discussed this. I mean, if you leave those two in, there is a possibility of a misunderstanding and conflict between the two, because we now say that you must do two things: You must follow the Constitution and you must have acceptable academic standards which can be defined, and so far as athletic standards are concerned, you must comply with Article III. I am afraid we would have a — I have forgotten the word for it — but some kind of a conflict between the two.

MEMBER, Southern Conference: Mr. Chairman, is this what you mean: Academic standards acceptable to a regional accrediting agency? Are those now acceptable?

MR. HOUSTON: They are defined in Section 4.

HUGH M. TINER, George Pepperdine College: Mr. Chairman, as far as the athletic standards are concerned, it seems to me that Section 2 takes care of that very nicely.

MR. HOUSTON: Do you mean the Section 2 we just voted on?

MR. TINER: No, Section 2 under Article IV.

MR. HOUSTON: Oh, yes!

MR. TINER: The very next section. It would be a duplication if it were in both Section 1 and Section 2.

PRESIDENT LEIB: That is really a matter more or less in the nature of an executive regulation. Our practice is, of course, to reply upon the executive regulations. Is there any further discussion? Are you ready for the question?

(The motion was put to a vote and carried unanimously.)

MR. HOUSTON: Unless there is objection, I will consider Sections 2 and 4 of Article IV together.

"Section 2. Conditions and Obligations of Membership. The members of this Association severally agree: (1) to administer their athletic programs in accord with the provisions of this Constitution; (2) to schedule intercollegiate contests only with institutions which conduct their athletic programs in conformity with the principles set forth in Article III of this Constitution; (3) to establish and maintain high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play.

"Section 4. The Association shall prescribe the procedure by which eligibility for, and election to, membership shall be effected. (Note: This contemplates making Executive Regulations of existing Section 4, paragraphs a, b and c.)"

There has not been any great change in Section 2 from what originally appeared except that we feel the wording is a little clearer than it originally was, in view of this new Section 3. I propose those, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT LEIB: Is there a second to the motion?

(The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried unanimously.)

MR. HOUSTON: The last one, gentlemen, has to do with the change of the fiscal year of the Association. The Executive Committee felt that the operations of the Association would be expedited and the problems of getting reports ready and so forth would be helped if we changed the fiscal year from — what is it now?

K. L. WILSON: November 30th.

MR. HOUSTON: From November 30th to August 31st. That has to do with Section 3. Now Section 2. Curiously enough, in our existing Constitution, we have no provision for making executive regulations but the Executive Committee has been making them for years and we have been acting under them. There is no express provision in the Constitution for it. This simply puts in the Constitution an express provision for making executive regulations, and also for appointing such administrative committees as may be necessary for executing the provisions of this Constitution. That covers the last two.

I move the adoption of those two sections, Mr. President.

(The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT LEIB: After this approval, paragraph by paragraph, it is customary to present the report in full for approval by the convention, but before doing that, I should like to report to you the action taken by the Executive Committee at its meeting previous to this meeting, at which it was voted to instruct the Compliance Committee to interpret the provisions of the amendments, if passed, as not terminating any contractual arrangements existing between any institution and any other institution and any student now enrolled in that institution or any other institution prior to January 10, 1948; in other words, this is an instruction to avoid legislation affecting previously existing contracts, and it has been passed as an approved instruction to the Compliance Committee, in case this report is approved. Is that clear, or are there any questions?

MEMBER: What was the date?

PRESIDENT LEIB: January 10, 1948. In other words, it is to cover contracts made prior to the date of this action.

MR. HOUSTON: Mr. President, let me say, for the purposes of the record, that I present this report on behalf of a committee consisting of William A. Alexander, Thurston J. Davies, Ralph W. Aigler, Norton Pritchett, Hugh C. Willett, and I want to take this opportunity to thank them for their work on this committee, and also to ask for our discharge.

PRESIDENT LEIB: The motion before us is the approval of the report of the committee and its discharge. Here, we may proceed either by a viva voce vote or by a roll call vote, by institutions. I should like to know the wish of the convention assembled. Do you desire a roll call vote on the acceptance of this report? If so, a motion is in order.

(Motion was regularly made and seconded that a roll call vote be taken.)

PRESIDENT LEIB: Is there any discussion? All those in favor of a roll call vote will signify by the usual sign; those opposed? The motion is defeated.

The motion now before us is the approval of the report of the committee and its discharge. Is there any discussion?

(The motion was put to a vote and carried, with one or two dissenting votes.)

PRESIDENT LEIB: Now, you have received in this report of the committee which has just been discharged, a recommendation for certain executive regulations which, as I have informed you, have already been passed upon favorably by the Executive Committee. However, I think it would add to the prestige and the authority of these committees, particularly the Compliance Committee, if there were approval of the action of the Executive Committee by this Convention as

assembled. Therefore, I ask that there be a motion that the action of the Executive Committee, in tentatively approving the executive regulations proposed by the Constitutional Revision Committee, be approved by this Convention. Do I hear such a motion?

(Motion was duly made and seconded that the action of the Executive Committee in tentatively approving the executive regulations proposed by the Constitutional Revision Committee be approved. The motion was put to a vote and carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT LEIB: I think a word of appreciation for the labor and efforts of this committee is in order at this time. They faced a tremendously difficult task and they have handled it in a most remarkable way, and I think they deserve the thanks and appreciation of this Convention.

14. Report of the Committee on Committees.

MR. HUGH C. WILLETT: Mr. President and Member of the Association: It is my privilege to present the report of the Committee on Committees. The Committee on Committees consists of representatives from the eight districts and the chairman. The membership of the Committee is as follows:

First District — W. H. McCarter, Dartmouth
Second District — E. LeRoy Mercer, University of Pennsylvania
Third District — Robert Fetzer, University of North Carolina
Fourth District — Frank McCormick, Minnesota
Fifth District — A. J. Lewandowski, Nebraska
Sixth District — James H. Stewart, Southwest Conference
Seventh District — Ike Armstrong, Utah
Eighth District — William C. Ackerman, UCLA

All members of the Committee on Committees are present at this Convention and have participated in the preparation of this report.

At the suggestion of the Executive Committee, the Committee on Committees considered two recommendations to this Convention, which I present before reading the list of nominations for the various standing committees.

There has been some confusion in the past due to the fact that certain standing committees or rules committees have announced meetings to be held immediately following the close of the Annual Convention. There has been some confusion as to what members of the committee were entitled to attend such meeting. Members of the rules committee coming to the end of their terms of office at the Annual Convention have been in doubt as to whether to make arrangements to attend the meeting announced, and, quite obviously, newly elected members have not had an opportunity to make suitable preparations to assume their duties at that time.

Therefore, to clarify the situation, which is not uncommon, I present on behalf of the Committee on Committees, for your consideration and as a part of this report, Recommendation No. 1:

The Constitution provides that the Annual Convention of the NCAA shall be held in the last week of December or the first week of January. The Committee on Committees recommends that the term of office of a standing committee member or officer of the Association elected at the Annual Convention begin on February 1st next following the date of election, and end on January 31st next following the date of election of his successor.

We face in one committee a problem that seems to call for a request that the Convention approve an unusual procedure. It happens that we lost, through the termination of office, several members of the Football Rules Committee who are now in the midst of aiding that

committee in the recodification of the football rules. It is estimated that the completion of this arduous task will occupy the next twelve months, and therefore your Committee on Committees recommends as follows:

The Committee on Committees recommends: 1) that for the year February 1, 1948, to January 31, 1949, there be attached to the Football Rules Committee a temporary Recodification Advisory Committee, consisting of three members; 2) that this Advisory Committee be authorized to attend meetings of the rules committee at the expense of the Association; and, 3) that the duties of this temporary committee be advisory only, without the right to vote on matters before the rules committee for final determination.

I leave it to your judgment, Mr. President, if you wish to act on the recommendations first. I move, Mr. President, on behalf of our Committee, the adoption of these three recommendations I have just read.

(The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried unanimously.)

(Mr. Willett then presented nominations for the 1948 Committees and upon motion duly made and seconded, the nominations were unanimously approved. The Committees are printed in the Register Section of this book.)

15. Report of the Nominating Committee.

PRESIDENT LEIB: The next item of business is the report of the Nominations Committee. I will ask Dr. Mercer to take the Chair during the submission of this report.

(Dr. E. LeRoy Mercer, University of Pennsylvania, assumed the Chair.)

CHAIRMAN MERCER: Norton Pritchett will present the report of the Nominations Committee.

MR. PRITCHETT: Mr. Chairman, for the benefit of any who may be unfamiliar with the procedure affecting the Nominating Committee, it might be well to explain that its personnel is drawn from each of the eight districts of the NCAA.

Shortly after receiving my assignment as chairman of this committee, I communicated with the other members, emphasizing the fact that this year our obligation included an unprecedented one, assuming that the amendments might be adopted, and that obligation included the nomination of a Compliance Committee consisting of three persons. Also, letters were sent to each of the members of the Nominating Committee and this correspondence was followed by two meetings that have been held at this hotel since our official meeting started.

As a result of the meetings, I give you now our nominations, which are offered for your approval. For the coming year, we nominate the following:

For President — Dr. Karl E. Leib
For Secretary-Treasurer — Kenneth L. Wilson
Vice-presidents to represent each district, as follows:
First District — Lloyd Jordan
Second District — Robert J. Kane
Third District — C. M. Sarratt
Fourth District — Lloyd C. Emmons
Fifth District — Harry Carlson
Sixth District — C. E. Southern
Seventh District — M. I. Signer
Eighth District — Stanley B. Freeborn

Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as another comment should be made by way of preface, before giving the names of the Constitutional Committee, it might be in order to await the pleasure of this body before I proceed to the next.

CHAIRMAN MERCER: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Nominating Committee. Are there any nominations from the floor?

(Upon motion regularly made and seconded, it was voted unanimously to accept the report of the Nominating Committee.)

CHAIRMAN MERCER: The motion has been carried and I declare the officers duly elected.

MR. PRITCHETT: As already stated, three persons were to be nominated as members of the Compliance Committee. In the thinking of your Nominations Committee, two compelling factors were uppermost in our minds: first the fact that in so far as possible, we should have geographical representation, which, in the case of three members, made a rather difficult task; the second consideration concerned the importance of securing someone, if possible, who was not only qualified judicially but who was thoroughly familiar with the entire revision and the amendments which you have passed.

After considerable discussion and considering many names, your Nominations Committee presents the following: As Chairman of the Constitutional Compliance Committee, Clarence P. Houston; as second member, Ralph W. Aigler; as third member, James Stewart.

CHAIRMAN MERCER: You have heard the Nominations Committee report on the Constitutional Compliance Committee. Are there any nominations from the floor?

(Upon motion regularly made and seconded, it was voted unanimously to approve the report of the Nominations Committee as to the Constitutional Compliance Committee.)

16. *Report on Enforcement Machinery.*

MR. HOUSTON: I think, very briefly, you would be interested in the procedure which has resulted in this Executive Regulation which has already been adopted, and the machinery which it is proposed to set up, or which is set up, for an enforcement agency of the Constitution.

At the outset, of course, it will not work unless you want it to work, and these constitutional amendments will not amount to anything unless a large majority of the members of the Association want them to work, so we can't do anything unless we have our cooperation, and we will try to do a good job.

Two committees are created: one, the Constitutional Compliance Committee, so-called, whose function might be summarized as follows: There will be requests, we expect, for interpretation of the various provisions of the principles. You have problems in your particular institution. You will wish to know whether or not certain practices in which you are engaged are in violation of those principles. The Constitutional Compliance is available for you to ask such questions; so if you want to address your communications in writing to the central office, they will relay them to the Constitutional Compliance Committee, and we will endeavor over a period of time to work out some interpretations and rulings. Also, if you have complaints about practices in other institutions which you believe to be well-founded, you are at liberty to address those complaints in writing to the central office and they will be referred to this particular Committee.

This Committee will initiate an investigation in some such form as this: A letter will be sent to the institution complained of, setting

forth the facts that have been presented to it and asking for information on the subject. If the information is forthcoming and it is satisfactory, in the opinion of the Committee, investigation may go no further. If, on the other hand, the information is unsatisfactory and incomplete and cannot be obtained by the Constitutional Compliance Committee in such form as appears to be satisfactory, then there is created another committee, or what is called a panel.

The panel consists of fifteen persons and will be appointed by the Executive Committee and will have a chairman. It was the hope of the Executive Committee that outstanding persons could be persuaded to take a sufficient interest in athletics and in its problems to be willing to serve on such a committee. I read, for your information, a paragraph dealing with that particular subject: "The panel from which the membership of the smaller committee of three may be chosen for purposes of investigation shall from time to time be made up by the Executive Committee. The names placed on this list shall be those of men in various walks of life with deep interest in intercollegiate athletics. In so far as possible, they shall be men of recognized standing whose work and judgment may be expected to inspire general confidence as to thoroughness of investigation and soundness and fairness of judgment. While no geographical limitations are imposed, it is expected that various parts of the nation shall be represented."

This committee has not, of course, been chosen as yet and no one knows whether or not it will be possible to persuade men to take such a job, but there are several indications to the effect that it may be conceivable. In the event that an investigation of an institution is required and all reasonable efforts have been made to obtain the information, without success, then three members of this panel will be appointed as an investigating committee with authority, if necessary, to go to the particular campus, having first advised the institution of the fact that an investigation has been called for and the information is not forthcoming. In the event it seems necessary, they may make a further investigation by visiting the institution and by finding the facts. They are essentially a fact-finding tribunal, or a fact-finding committee.

When they have made that investigation and prepared their report, they submit it to the chairman of the panel. The chairman of the panel may re-examine it, make such comments and recommendations as seem wise to him under all the circumstances, and submit that in turn to your council. Your council will examine it, and if the council deems it wise, it will report what action and what findings have been made with reference to the particular institution, and will report that to you in convention assembled.

You will note that neither the Compliance Committee nor the panel have any authority to take any action. They find the facts and report them for whatever action you may wish to take.

In so far as is possible, the dealings between the Compliance Committee and the subcommittees of the panel and the institution will be kept in confidence. If, however, action is taken by you in convention, the, of course, publication of that action will undoubtedly follow in your proceedings and in your Year Book.

This executive regulation will be printed in the back of your Annual Report and, of course, it will be available for your examination. Are there any questions? Thank you.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

Saturday Afternoon, January 10, 1948

Members of the Council met following adjournment of the Convention to elect the Council members-at-large and the Executive Committee for 1948. Due to the importance of the Convention action, in passing the amendments to the Constitution, the same Executive Committee was re-appointed to office. Three new members were elected at-large, Lt. Colonel C. R. Broshous of the U.S. Military Academy, A. B. Moore of the University of Alabama and Emil L. Larson, Commissioner of the Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. The complete list of officers of the Association is printed in the Register section of this book.

APPENDIX I

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

(The books and records of the Association were consistently maintained on a cash recorded basis, therefore the statements presented here-with do not reflect unpaid dues, accrued income, or unpaid obligations.—K. L. Wilson, Treasurer.)

(Books and records of the National Collegiate Athletic Association for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1947, were examined and audited by J. M. Brooks, C.P.A., Evanston, Ill.)

GENERAL FUND — STATEMENT OF FUNDS

NOVEMBER 30, 1947 - 1946

	November 30	
	1947	1946
<i>Cash</i>		
Northern Trust Company of Chicago		
Checking Account	\$ 38,152.10	\$23,325.15
Savings Account	5,089.06	5,026.05
Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank, Middletown, Conn., Savings Account	3,261.40	3,197.14
On hand		297.95
Advances	1,268.31	486.27
	<u>\$ 47,770.87</u>	<u>\$32,332.56</u>
<i>United States Olympic Association</i>		
Expense Advances Repayable	\$ 2,601.65	
<i>Investments</i>		
\$4,000.00 U.S. Government 2% Treasury Bonds of 1951-53, dated Sept. 15, 1943, due Sept. 15, 1953 — at cost	\$ 4,000.00	4,000.00
\$21,625.00 U.S. Government Savings Bonds Series F, dated January, 1945, due January, 1957—redemption value Nov. 30, 1947 — \$16,305.25 — at cost	16,002.50	16,002.50
	<u>\$ 20,002.50</u>	<u>\$20,002.50</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 70,375.02</u>	<u>\$52,335.06</u>
<i>Cash Receipts</i>		
Dues Collected	\$ 15,390.00	\$13,920.00
<i>Meets and Tournaments</i>		
Boxing	9,289.37	
Fencing	33.20	
Baseball	9,139.10	
Basketball	61,635.10	50,664.33
Swimming	215.80	252.50

Track and Field	4,338.64	2,289.08
Wrestling	60.12	
Golf		297.95
Tennis		312.23
Wrestling		32.44
	<u>\$ 84,711.33</u>	<u>\$53,848.53</u>
Royalties from Publications		
Basketball Rules	1,588.04	2,040.00
Football and other Rules	13,566.05	
Advertising		733.05
	<u>\$ 15,154.09</u>	<u>\$ 2,773.05</u>
Interest		
U.S. Government 2% Treasury Bonds		80.00
Savings Accounts	127.27	89.04
	<u>\$ 127.27</u>	<u>\$ 169.04</u>
N.C.A.A. Contributions to Olympic Fund	\$ 6,770.91	
Total Cash Receipts	<u>\$122,153.60</u>	<u>\$70,710.62</u>

Cash Disbursements

Rules Committees

Basketball	\$ 1,278.23	\$ 1,197.15
Football		
Salary	600.00	600.00
Traveling Expense	4,065.09	1,464.41
Ice Hockey	309.54	313.65
Swimming	2,875.39	1,357.39
Boxing	46.38	575.48
Wrestling	694.72	852.31
Track	1,111.60	1,017.90
Baseball	119.81	
Fencing	147.33	
Gymnastics	682.57	
LaCrosse	157.47	
	<u>\$ 12,088.13</u>	<u>\$ 7,378.29</u>

Cash Disbursements

Other Committees

Executive Committee	\$ 2,208.26	\$ 1,448.80
Olympic Committee	231.01	141.70
Special Meetings	648.67	1,058.95
Constitution Revisions Committee	792.02	
Council	210.56	558.65
	<u>\$ 4,090.52</u>	<u>\$ 3,208.10</u>

General Expense

President's Office	\$ 60.00	\$ 7.34
Vice President, 4th District	46.75	
Executive Office Salaries		
Secretary-Treasurer	500.00	500.00
Executive Assistants	3,109.36	2,637.50
Secretarial Help	2,539.00	1,950.00
Convention Expense	1,522.01	1,551.60
Membership Dues	585.00	585.00
Printing	2,057.49	1,556.75
Postage	562.07	467.25
Office Supplies and Expense	433.49	236.57
Telephone and Telegraph	542.24	368.91
Bank Exchange	2.54	.72
Premium — Fidelity Bond	25.00	25.00
Auditing	225.00	225.00
Safety Deposit Box	6.00	4.00
Rent	1,200.00	600.00
Legal Expense	102.50	
Office Equipment and Repairs	606.22	349.83
Miscellaneous	182.36	
Traveling and Entertainment	2,453.29	2,048.00
	<u>\$ 16,760.32</u>	<u>\$13,113.47</u>

Other Expense

Meets and Tournaments

Boxing	\$ 3,895.19	
Baseball	14,021.51	
Basketball	33,000.00	29,000.00
Swimming	23.12	
Golf	1,900.21	
National Collegiate Athletic Bureau	10,000.00	5,000.00
National Basketball Coaches Ass'n.	1,460.48	
Standards for Facilities on Physical Education Association	84.30	91.93
	<u>\$ 64,384.81</u>	<u>\$34,091.93</u>

Cash Disbursements

Miscellaneous

News Bureau Contributions Refunded		\$ 550.00
N.C.A.A. Contributions paid to Olympic Fund	6,770.91	
	<u>\$ 13,770.91</u>	<u>\$ 550.00</u>
Total Cash Disbursements	<u>\$104,094.69</u>	<u>\$58,341.79</u>

Excess of Cash Receipts over

Disbursements	\$ 18,058.91	\$12,368.83
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FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1947 BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Western Michigan College, Kalamazoo, Michigan, June 27 and 28

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$3,335.32
Program Sales	59.76
Concessions	48.05
Junior Chamber of Commerce, Adv.	150.00
Donated by Western Michigan (for operating expense)	441.72
Unaccounted Income53

Total Receipts \$4,782.05

Disbursements:

Promotion Expenses	
Publicity Folders	\$ 3.00
Other Advertising	150.00
Clerical Expense	10.00
Telephone and Telegraph	1.88
Meetings, Committees, Press, etc.	416.20
Printing	5.10
Miscellaneous	14.50
	\$ 600.68

Ticket and Administration Expenses	
Printing Tickets	\$ 117.25
Federal, State Taxes	746.67

\$ 863.92

Games Expenses	
Public Address	\$ 40.00
Labor	87.05
Police	108.00
	\$ 235.05

Total Disbursements \$1,699.65

Net Receipts \$3,082.40

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1947 BASKETBALL PLAYOFFS AND FINAL GAME

Western Playoffs

Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri, March 21 and 22

Receipts:

Ticket Sales and Taxes Collected	\$35,065.00
Program Receipts	2,885.50
Total	\$37,950.50
Rebate on Transportation	\$ 580.11
Total Receipts	\$38,530.61

Disbursements:

Promotion Expenses	
Publicity Posters	\$ 128.88
Other Advertising	50.40
Postage and Telephone Tolls (local) ..	18.50

Telephone and Telegraph	46.22
Clerical Expenses	30.00
Manager's Expenses	114.00
Headquarters	99.05
	\$ 487.05

Expenses for Officials

Fees	\$ 680.00
Expenses	422.85
	\$ 1,102.85

Game Expenses

Expenses for competing teams	\$ 6,268.08
Equipment	120.41
Watches	1,052.43
Other Expenses (watch tabs)	263.77
Motion Pictures	500.00
Building and Grounds	3,280.22
Program Expenses	2,169.79
	\$13,654.81

Federal and State Taxes 6,311.70

Total Disbursements \$19,966.51

Net Receipts \$16,974.20

EASTERN PLAYOFFS AND FINAL GAME

Madison Square Garden, New York City, March 20, 22 and 25

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$112,372.65
Sale of Broadcasting rights	2,550.00
Total	\$114,922.65
Less City Gross Receipts Tax	114.92
Total Receipts	\$114,807.73

Disbursements:

Team Expenses	
C.C.N.Y.	\$ 549.42
Wisconsin	1,763.86
Navy	950.74
Holy Cross	1,331.40
Oklahoma	2,370.50
Texas	2,370.51
Team Entertainment	970.42
	\$ 10,306.85

Committee Expenses

Hotel, Meals, Transportation, Misc. \$	2,627.25
Motion Picture Films Six (6) Games	765.00
	\$ 3,392.25

Trophies and Prizes \$ 3,296.18

Game Expenses

Services A. B. Nixon	\$ 350.00
Officials Fees	1,795.35
Special Force Personnel	3,719.48
Preparation and Cleaning	1,619.77
Publicity and Advertising	788.85
Ticket Printing	470.90
Basketballs	18.21
Misc. Game Expense	105.00
Advance Sales Expense	40.86
Tax on tickets	533.66

Photos of Final Game	122.40	
Public Liability Insurance	255.00	
Public Address System	75.00	
Marquee Signs	120.00	
Spotlights	60.00	
Payroll Taxes	224.87	
Compensation Insurance	134.25	
Schedules, Stationery, Telephone and Incidentals	294.63	\$ 10,728.23
Total Disbursements		\$ 27,723.51
Balance per contract		87,084.22
Less 50% rent		43,542.11
Net Receipts		\$ 43,542.11

Summary

<i>Receipts:</i>		
Western Playoff, Kansas City, Missouri	\$16,974.20	
Eastern Playoff, and final game, New York City	43,542.11	
Total Receipts		\$60,518.31

Disbursements:

Selection Committee Expenses		
District 2	\$23.51	
District 3	24.29	
District 4	15.25	
District 5	29.60	
District 7	18.03	\$ 110.68
Movie Film, NCAA Film Library	\$ 1,050.00	
Watches and Silver Tray	355.71	
Official Shirts and Trousers	27.75	
Tabs (officials)	20.16	
Donna Anderson, Secretarial Service	100.00	
W. R. Reed, Expenses	108.22	
Office Supplies	15.00	
Rubber NCAA Stamp63	
Reaves Peters fee, Manager, Western Playoffs	350.00	
Reaves Peters, Committee meeting Expenses (Chicago)	53.24	
Reaves Peters, Publicity	100.00	
Committee Travel and General Expense of Chairman	407.74	
Headquarter's Expense and Entertainment	120.00	
Telephone and Telegraph	62.08	\$ 2,881.21
Balance		\$57,635.10

Distribution of Net Receipts

To Competing Teams:	
College of Holy Cross	\$ 4,500.00
University of Oklahoma	4,500.00
University of Texas	4,000.00
City College of New York	4,000.00
U. S. Naval Academy	3,000.00
University of Wisconsin	3,000.00

Oregon State College ..	3,000.00	
University of Wyoming ..	3,000.00	
Balance to N.C.A.A.	28,635.10	\$57,635.10

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1947 BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, March 27-29

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$25,180.72
Federal Tax Collected	5,237.96
Entry Fees	109.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	1,689.55
Advertising	268.72
Overage, Ticket Sales	1.06

Total Receipts	\$32,487.01
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Disbursements:

Promotion Expenses	\$ 2,035.01
Federal Tax, Tickets and Administration Expenses	6,494.20
Officials Fees and Expense	1,157.93
Games Committee Travel Expenses	1,270.12
Games Expenses	6,538.98

Total Disbursements	\$17,496.24
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Net Receipts	\$14,990.77
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Distribution of Net Receipts

Ten Per-Cent to NCAA	\$ 1,499.08
Pro-Rated to Competitors for Travel Expenses	5,701.40
Fifty Per-Cent of Remainder to NCAA	3,895.15
Fifty Percent Pro-Rated to Competitors	3,895.14
	\$14,990.77

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1947 GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, June 22-29

Receipts:

Entry Fees	\$1,120.00
Programs	414.82

Total Receipts	\$1,534.82
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Disbursements:

Promotion Expenses	
Entry Blanks, Folders	\$ 194.00
Clerical Help	45.00
Telephone and Telegraph	76.85
Postage, etc.	46.80
	\$ 362.65

Ticket and Administration Expenses

Printing Tickets	\$ 138.00
Committee Travel	248.00
	\$ 386.00

Game Expenses

Labor	\$1,940.10
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Golf Balls	30.40	
Western Union	7.49	
Tent Rental	138.75	
Lumber, Score Boards	55.95	
Official Scorers, Starters, etc.	175.00	
Awards (plus two trophies for 1946 tournament)	279.63	
Miscellaneous	54.72	\$2,681.99
Total Disbursements		\$3,430.69
Deficit		\$1,895.87

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1947 SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, March 28 and 29

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$3,566.60	
Federal Tax Collected	713.32	
City Tax Collected	178.33	
Entry Fees	239.00	
Program Receipts:		
Sales	259.00	
Advertising	199.95	
Total Receipts		\$5,156.20

Disbursements:

Promotion Expenses

Entry Blanks, Announcements	\$ 99.35	
Other Advertising	151.92	
Postage	31.89	
Telephone and Telegraph	62.55	
Meetings, Committee, Press, etc.	15.45	\$ 361.16

Ticket and Administration Expenses

Printing Tickets	\$ 128.75	
Ticket Sellers, Takers	165.00	
Federal and City Taxes	891.65	
Tickets used by Mr. Kennedy	17.00	\$1,202.40

Games Expenses

Awards, Trophies, Medals	\$ 305.63	
Cartridges, Twine	16.48	
Laundry and Supplies	10.00	
Public Address	39.00	
Police and Ushers	124.00	
Program Expenses	51.80	
Car Parkers	22.00	
State Tax on Programs	7.77	
Attendants and Clean-up	169.00	
Miscellaneous printing	181.13	
Signs	8.24	

Decorations	49.00	
Stop Watches	9.27	\$1,434.61
Total Disbursements		\$2,998.17
Net Receipts		\$2,158.03
Distribution of Net Receipts		
10% to NCAA Treasury		\$ 215.80
Pro-Rated to Competitors for Travel Expenses		1,942.23
Total Distribution		\$2,158.03

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1947 TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of California at Los Angeles, June 23-28

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$4,278.12	
Entry Fees	542.00	
Program Receipts:		
Sales	373.20	
Advertising	435.00	
Sale of Used Tennis Balls	90.00	
Commissions on Concessions	27.50	
Total Receipts		\$5,745.82

Disbursements:

Promotion Expenses

Entry Blanks	\$ 18.03	
Publicity Folders, Posters	24.09	
Supplies	40.89	
Postage	12.00	
Telephone and Telegraph	150.00	\$ 245.01

Ticket and Administration Expenses

Printing Tickets	\$ 103.00	
Ticket Sellers and Takers	726.00	
Federal Tax	825.04	\$1,653.04

Game Expenses

Awards	\$ 303.18	
Equipment, Tennis Balls	397.80	
Pictures	103.00	
Public Address	100.00	
Building and Grounds	2,536.72	
Program Expenses	1,440.85	
Official Banquet	585.29	
Banners, Flags, Ribbons	94.96	
Rental of Canvas	199.50	\$5,761.30

Total Disbursements		\$7,659.35
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Deficit (absorbed by U.C.L.A.)		\$1,914.53
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FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1947 TRACK CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 20 and 21

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$27,792.50	
Less Federal Tax	4,935.39	\$22,857.11
Program Receipts		
Sales	1,269.63	
Advertising	1,080.00	
	2,349.63	
Less Expenses	2,218.93	\$ 130.70
Total Receipts		\$22,987.81

Disbursements:

Promotion Expenses		
Entry Blanks, Announcements	\$ 698.75	
Signs	57.70	
Supplies, Stamps	113.29	
Clerical Expense, Advance Sellers	895.05	
Telephone, Telegraph	73.29	\$ 1,838.08
Tickets and Administration Expenses		
Printing Tickets	\$ 660.40	
Ticket Sellers	101.50	
Armored Car	15.00	\$ 776.90
Games Committees and Officials Expenses		
Wm. Grimes, Starter	\$ 75.00	
C. R. Ruckwalter, Asst.	50.00	
Frank McCormick	155.65	
Jim Kelly	140.65	
Hotel Expense	28.66	\$ 449.96
Games Expenses		
Trophies	\$ 377.76	
Hurdles	1,103.10	
Numbers	62.86	
Miscellaneous	53.30	
Motion Pictures	208.00	
Public Address	52.50	
Buildings and Grounds	1,829.56	
Police, Ushers	706.50	
Press Room, Entertainments, Lunches, Dinners, etc.	1,253.28	\$ 5,646.86
Utah State Centennial Commission	1,990.10	
Total Disbursements		\$10,493.90

Net Receipts\$12,285.91

Distribution of Net Receipts

Pro-Rated to Colleges for		
Travel of Winners	\$ 7,951.52	
Balance to NCAA	4,334.39	\$12,285.91

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1947 WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois, March 28 and 29

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$2,578.50	
Program Receipts	143.37	
Entry Fees	202.00	
Total Receipts		\$2,923.87

Disbursements:

Promotion Expenses		
Publicity Expenses, Supplies	\$ 133.98	
Entertainment	100.00	
Printing	103.95	\$ 337.93
Ticket and Administration Expenses		
Ticket Sellers, Takers	\$ 274.25	
Printing Tickets, Badges	90.44	
Tax on Complimentaries	22.00	\$ 386.65
Games Expenses		
Stadium Wages	\$ 412.30	
Officials	611.92	
Coaches Luncheon, Meals ..	148.99	
Miscellaneous Wages	58.65	
Signs	12.90	
Express on Stop Watches	1.94	
Backstop and P.A. System	155.69	
Awards	211.62	\$1,614.01
Total Disbursements		\$2,338.63
Net Receipts		\$ 585.24

APPENDIX II

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

(Revised and adopted at the 42nd annual convention held in New York City, January 9 and 10, 1948.)

ARTICLE I.

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II.

PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.
- (5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (7) The supervision of the regulation and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building.

ARTICLE III.

PRINCIPLES FOR THE CONDUCT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Section 1. Principle of Amateurism. An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sports for the physical, mental or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is an avocation. Any College athlete who takes or is promised pay in any form for participation in athletics does not meet this definition of an amateur.

Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility. The control and responsibility for the conduct of both intercollegiate and intramural athletics shall, in the last analysis, be exercised by the institution itself.

Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards. Athletes shall be admitted to the institution on the same basis as any other students and shall be required to observe and maintain the same academic standards.

Section 4. Principles Governing Financial Aids to Athletes. Financial aids in the form of scholarships, fellowships or otherwise, even though originating from sources other than persons on whom the recipient may be naturally or legally dependent for support, shall be permitted without loss of eligibility

- (a) if approved and awarded on the basis of need by the regular agency established in the recipient's institution for granting of aids to all students, provided, however, that the aid thus awarded shall not exceed the amount of tuition for instruction and for stated incidental institution fees, or
- (b) if approved and awarded on the basis of qualifications in which high scholarship on the part of the recipient is the major factor and such award is made by the regular agency established by the awarding institution for the making of such awards, provided, however, that the existence of such scholarship, fellowship or other aid and its terms are announced in an official publication of such institution, or
- (c) if awarded on the basis of qualifications of which athletic ability is not one, and the existence of such scholarship, fellowship or other aid and its terms are announced in an official publication of the institution.

Any student receiving aid permissible under (b) or (c) shall, however, not be awarded aid under (a) except to the extent that the aid awarded him under (b) or (c), or both, falls short of that permissible under (a).

In all cases the agency making the award of aid shall give the recipient a written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms thereof.

The acceptance of financial aid not permitted by the provisions of this section shall render the recipient ineligible for intercollegiate athletic competition.

- (d) Any scholarship or other aid to an athlete shall be awarded only through a regular agency approved by the institution for the granting of aid to all students.
- (e) No athlete shall be deprived of financial aids permitted by paragraphs (a) (b) and (c) of this section because of failure to participate in intercollegiate athletics.
- (f) Compensation of an athlete for employment shall be commensurate with the service rendered.
- (g) No one shall be denied student aid because he is an athlete.
- (h) Nothing herein shall, however, be construed as a disapproval of indirect aids in the form of benefits reasonably incidental to actual participation in intercollegiate athletics, such as medical attention, meals on sanctioned trips, and during officially-sanctioned practice periods while the institution is not in session, and one meal per day while on the home campus during the season of the sport in which the recipient is engaged.

Section 5. Principle Governing Recruiting. No member of an athletic staff or other official representative of athletic interests shall solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student with the offer of financial aid or equivalent inducements. This, however, shall not be deemed to prohibit such staff member or other representative from giving information regarding aids permissible under Section 4.

ARTICLE IV.

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for Membership. Colleges, universities and other institutions of learning in the United States with acceptable academic standards which accept and observe the Principles set forth in Article III of this Constitution are eligible for membership in this Association.

Section 2. Conditions and Obligations of Membership. The members of this Association severally agree: (1) to administer their athletic programs in accord with the provisions of this Constitution; (2) to schedule intercollegiate contests only with institutions which conduct their athletic programs in conformity with the Principles set forth in Article III of this Constitution; (3) to establish and maintain high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play.

Section 3. Classes of Membership.

Membership shall be of the following classes:

- (a) Active.
- (b) Allied.
- (c) Associate.
- (d) Affiliated.

(a) Active members shall consist of colleges and universities duly elected under, and conforming to, the provisions of this constitution.

(b) Allied members shall consist of athletic conferences of colleges and universities duly elected under, and conforming to, the provisions of this constitution.

(c) Associate members shall consist of institutions of learning or groups and associations of such institutions, not included among the colleges and universities eligible to active membership, duly elected under, and conforming to, the provisions of this constitution.

(d) Affiliated members shall consist of groups and associations intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes, but failing by their nature to qualify for other classes of membership.

Section 4. Election to Membership. The Association shall prescribe the procedure by which eligibility for, and election to, membership shall be effected.

Section 5. Annual Dues of Members.

(a) The annual dues of active members shall be twenty-five dollars for institutions whose undergraduate male enrollment is less than 750; fifty dollars for institutions whose undergraduate male enrollment is from 750 to 1500; seventy-five dollars for institutions whose undergraduate male enrollment is from 1501 to 2500; one hundred dollars for institutions whose undergraduate male enrollment is more than 2500.

(b) The annual dues of allied members shall be twenty-five dollars, but no dues shall be required of an allied member when *all* of its constituents are active members of this Association.

(c) The annual dues of associate members shall be ten dollars.

(d) No dues shall be required of affiliated members.

Section 6. Termination of Membership.

(a) The membership of any *active* member failing to maintain the acceptable scholastic and/or athletic standards required of applicants for membership may be terminated by the vote of two-thirds of the delegates present at an annual convention, provided:

(1) Notice of intention to move such termination, stating the grounds on which such motion will be based, is given in writing to the secretary of this Association, and to the president of such active member institution, not less than four months prior to the convention;

(2) The Executive Committee approves the presentation of such motion to the convention; and

(3) Such notice is included in the official notice of the convention.

(b) If any member of an athletic conference is found to be ineligible for active membership in this Association, such conference shall be ineligible for allied membership, and the membership of any such conference, previously elected to allied membership, shall be terminated.

(c) The membership of any active, allied, or associate member failing to pay the annual dues for two successive years shall be terminated.

ARTICLE V.

ORGANIZATION

A. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

Section 1. Council.

The government and general direction of the affairs of the Association in the interim between conventions shall be committed to a Council, which shall be elected at the annual convention of the Association for a term of one year. The Council shall be constituted as follows:

(a) One representative from each of the eight geographical districts to be elected from the faculty.

(b) Seven members at large to be elected by the Council.

(c) The president and the secretary-treasurer as ex-officio members.

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows:

(1) Immediately after election.

(2) At the time of the annual convention, prior to the business session thereof.

(3) At such other times as the president may direct.

Section 2. Executive Committee.

An Executive Committee of seven shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual convention to serve for one year under the general instructions of the Council. The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. For the transaction of business a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall represent the Council and is empowered to transact the business and direct the affairs of the Association, during the period between conventions. It may transact such part of said business as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and reported to the Council and the Association at the annual convention or any prior

meeting. It shall adopt a budget for the current fiscal year as soon as possible after the close of the business session of each annual convention. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council prior to the business session of the annual convention.

The Executive Committee shall have power to adopt Executive Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution.

The Executive Committee, prior to the annual convention, shall appoint a Committee to Nominate Officers, and a Committee on Committees, who shall report to the convention, through the Council, nominees for officers and for the committees of the Association, respectively, for the ensuing year. It shall also appoint such other administrative committees as may be necessary for executing the provisions of this Constitution.

In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association, on the Council, the Executive Committee, or other committees of the Association, the Executive Committee by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The person so elected shall serve until the next annual convention following his election.

Section 3. Officers.

(a) *Designation of officers.*

The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, eight vice-presidents (one from each athletic district), and a secretary-treasurer.

(b) *Election of Officers.*

The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual convention.

(c) *Duties of Officers.*

(1) *President.* The president shall preside at the meeting of the Association, the Executive Committee, and the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Council or of the Executive Committee whenever necessary, and a meeting of the Association when requested in writing by ten or more of the active members. The president shall call a meeting of the district vice-presidents immediately following their election at the annual convention and discuss their duties with them. In the absence of the president, or in case he is incapacitated from serving, one of the vice-presidents to be chosen by him (or in case of the president's disability, by the Executive Committee), shall take his place and perform his duties.

(2) *Vice-Presidents.* Each vice-president shall represent the president in his district. He shall act as an arbitrator, to whom charges and rumors of infraction within his district of the provisions of this constitution may be referred. He shall appoint an advisory committee of three or more to assist in the performance of his duties. He shall carefully observe the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district and shall render a report in writing to the annual convention on the conditions of athletics in his district, with such suggestions and recommendations as he deems advisable. He shall determine the eligibility of applicants for membership within his district as provided in Article IV, Section 4 of this constitution, and shall perform such other duties as the president may designate.

(3) *Secretary-Treasurer.* The secretary-treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association, the Council, and the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Association at each annual con-

vention the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association, the Council, or the Executive Committee may direct.

He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements, during the preceding fiscal year ending August thirty-first, which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual *Proceedings*. This report shall be in such form as to facilitate a comparison of the items of income and expenditure in connection with the various activities of the Association during the fiscal year just concluded, with the corresponding items for the preceding year.

He shall present a proposed operating budget for the ensuing year at the business session of the annual convention for the information of the members and for purposes of general discussion. The Executive Committee shall adopt a budget for the then current fiscal year at its first meeting after the close of the business session of the convention.

B. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

Section 1. For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association, the United States shall be divided into eight athletic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Puerto Rico, U. S. Naval Academy.

3. Maryland (excepting U. S. Naval Academy), District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.

4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and University of Iowa.

5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Iowa (excepting University of Iowa), University of Colorado.

6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, and University of New Mexico.

7. Wyoming, Colorado (excepting University of Colorado), Utah, Montana (excepting State University of Montana), New Mexico (excepting University of New Mexico).

8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Territory of Hawaii, and State University of Montana.

ARTICLE VI.

MEETINGS

Section 1. Annual Convention.

There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December or the first week of January, at such time and place as the Council may determine.

Section 2. Special Meetings.

Special meetings of the Association may be called by a majority vote of the Council, or by the president when requested in writing by ten or more active members.

Section 3. Quorum.

Thirty active members represented as prescribed in this constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Association.

Section 4. Representation at Meeting.

Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual convention and at special meetings by from one to three accredited delegates.

Each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Members, as well as non-member institutions, are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

Section 5. Certification and Voting of Delegates.

Delegates shall be certified to the secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate, each delegate shall be entitled to cast a fractional vote which shall be in proportion to the number of delegates present representing his institution or organization.

Whenever the Association takes a formal ballot, either written or viva voce, on any question, the names of the delegates as they vote will be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Only accredited and not visiting delegates may vote, and not more than three representatives of either an active or an allied member may share in a proportional vote as defined in the preceding paragraph. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials.

ARTICLE VII.

COMMITTEES

Section 1. Nomination of Committees.

The Committee on Committees shall report to the annual convention nominees for the following committees:

(a) *Rules Committees:* (1) Football; (2) Soccer; (3) Basketball; (4) Swimming; (5) Boxing; (6) Track and Field; (7) Wrestling; (8) Hockey; (9) Fencing; (10) Gymnastics; (11) Lacrosse.

(b) *Other Committees:* (1) Publication; (2) Preservation of College Athletic Records; (3) Tennis; (4) Golf; (5) Small Colleges; (6) Eligibility; (7) Olympic Fund Committee; (8) Baseball.

Section 2. Election of Committees.

Nominations for the committees listed in Section 1 shall be submitted at the business session of the annual convention. Other nominations may be made from the floor. In the event of a contest a formal

ballot shall be taken (either written or viva voce as determined by the convention) as provided in Article VI, Section 5.

Section 3. Reports of Committees.

The chairman of each committee shall report annually to the Council in writing the activities of his committee during the year.

Section 4. Publication of Rules.

Rules of play prepared by any of the rules committees shall be submitted to the Publication Committee, and on approval by the Executive Committee shall be published. Rules committees may, with the approval of the Executive Committee, arrange with other national organizations for the publication of joint rules.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets; and further provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to all members of the Association.

EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS

The executive regulations constitute a body of rulings covering the conduct of the business of the Association for which specific provisions may not have been made in the constitution.

I.

Order of Business (At Convention)

At meetings of this Association, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reading of minutes of previous meeting;
- (2) Appointment of a Committee on Credentials;
- (3) Reports of officers and committees;
- (4) Miscellaneous business;
- (5) Election of officers and committees;
- (6) Adjournment.

II.

Regulations Governing Conduct of National Tournaments or Meets

Section 1. The conduct of national tournaments and meets, held under the auspices of this Association, shall be under the control and supervision of the Rules Committee, if any, in the sport involved. The Rules Committee may appoint a tournament or meet committee to supervise actively the conduct of the tournament or meet.

In sports for which there is no rules committee appointed by this Association, such tournaments or meets, if any, shall be under the control and supervision of a committee appointed by the Association. Such committee may appoint a tournament or meet committee to supervise actively the conduct of the meet or tournament.

Section 2. Eligibility. The Committee on Eligibility shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of athletes competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association, and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation.

Section 3. Limitation of Entries. The tournament or meet committee conducting any National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament or meet may limit the number of entries or reject any application for entry in any such tournament or meet to the end that the competition therein shall best promote the welfare and interest of the sport involved.

Institutions eligible to enter meets and tournaments of the Association are limited to those members, paid up and in good standing as of the first of the calendar year.

Section 4. Financial Reports. Reports covering the financial details of each championship meet or tournament shall be submitted to the treasurer of the Association as soon as possible following the conclusion of such meet or tournament and must bear the certification both of the chairman in direct charge of the meet or tournament and that of the rules committee chairman concerned with that particular sport. The reports are to be submitted on a form drafted and supplied by the treasurer, and are to be published as promptly as it is feasible to do so.

Chairmen of committees in those sports in which championship meets or tournaments are conducted, and persons in direct charge of such meets or tournaments, shall exercise all possible economy with respect to the payment of expenses of competitors and with respect to all other expenditures.

Section 5. Distribution of Receipts. The income from championship meets and tournaments shall be applied and distributed as follows:

(1) To pay the expenses of conducting and promoting the meet or tournament.

(2) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision 1) shall be paid to the general fund of the Association.

(3) The balance of net receipts, up to the amount of the traveling expenses of competitors, may be prorated among the competing institutions. Such traveling expenses shall be limited to first class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses. In the case of track and field championships the prorating for payment of traveling expenses shall be limited to point winners in the meet.

(4) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in Subdivisions 1, 2 and 3) shall be paid to the treasurer of the Association and distributed by him as follows:

a. To repay to the general fund of the Association the amount of any deficit incurred in previous years in the sport involved.

b. If any balance remains, fifty per cent thereof shall be paid to the general fund of the Association, and fifty per cent may be prorated to the competing institutions, on a basis determined by the rules committee of the sport and approved by the Executive Committee.

Section 6. Payments to a Sponsoring Institution. No sum out of receipts of a championship tournament or meet, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament or meet, except to cover expenses actually incurred in the conduct of the meet.

Section 7. Fees of Allied Members. Institutions which are not active members, but which are members of conferences which are allied members, shall pay to the meet manager an entry fee of \$10.00 for one or more entries in any national meet or tournament conducted by this Association, these fees to be credited as an item of meet receipts.

III.

Regulations Governing Finances of the Association

Section 1. General Fund. All income from membership dues or from the various activities of the Association shall be deposited in the general fund, and, subject to regulations directing its distribution otherwise, shall be available, without restriction, to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Funds for Olympic Games. Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the Association has financial and administrative responsibility shall be raised by a special Olympic Fund Committee of the Association, and from the sum so raised amounts shall be allocated to the support of these several sports. No sums from the income of the Association's

various championship meets or tournaments shall be allocated to the Olympic fund, except as the Olympic Fund Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may direct.

Section 3. Expenditures. Funds of the Association shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee under regulations adopted by it.

(1) *Rules Committee Expenses.* The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees (whether held in conjunction with the national championship or tournament in the sport involved, or otherwise) shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover only first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman together with a per diem allowance of \$10.00; all bills to be approved in writing by the committee chairman.

Rules committees are requested to hold their meetings in conjunction with the national championship meet or tournament (if any) in their respective sport.

(2) *Olympic Committee Expenses.* The Association shall not pay the expenses of members attending Olympic committee meetings.

(3) *Provisions for Appeal on Expense Regulations.*

To prevent hardship upon a committee or an individual committee member by the operation of the regulations governing the payment of expenses, the treasurer is empowered to make such exceptions to the general regulations in particular cases as he deems advisable.

IV.

Regulations for Determining Qualifications for Membership or Continued Membership in The Association

Section 1. Committees. Two committees shall be created as follows:

(1) *The Constitutional Compliance Committee*, consisting of three members, elected by the Association at the annual meeting upon the nomination of the Committee on Nominations, to serve for a term of three years. At the end of the first three-year term one member shall be elected for one year, one for two years, and the third for three years, so that beginning with the fourth year of the existence of this Committee one member shall be elected each year, in the manner above stated, for a term of three years. One member shall be nominated and elected specifically as Chairman.

In addition to the duties of this committee as hereinafter set forth, it is authorized to make rulings either on its own motion, or at the request of the officers of the Association or of any member institution regarding the interpretation of the constitutional language and, more particularly, to answer inquiries as to whether stated practices, actual or contemplated, are forbidden by, or are consistent with, the provisions of the Constitution. Such rulings and answers shall be deemed final and authoritative, subject only to reversal by vote of the Association in convention assembled.

(2) *The Fact Finding Committee*, consisting of three members, each member to serve only until the accomplishment of the particular task for which the Committee is activated, the duties of the Committee are set forth later herein.

The three members of this Committee shall be designated, as occasion arises for the utilization of its function, from a list of at least fifteen names, which list shall be known as "The Panel," selection of

three to be based upon the nature of the task to be performed, regard being had in each instance to the background, location and general fitness of those designated.

The Panel, from which the membership of the Committee shall, from time to time, be drawn, shall be made up by the Executive Committee. The names, thus placed on the list, shall be those of men in various walks of life, with deep interests in intercollegiate athletics. In so far as may be possible they shall be men of recognized standing, whose work and judgment may be expected to inspire general confidence as to thoroughness of investigation and soundness and fairness of judgment. Though no geographical limitations are imposed, it is expected that various parts of the nation will be represented.

One member of the Panel shall be designated in his selection as Chairman. It is expected that the person so designated shall possess, possibly in a peculiarly high degree, the qualities above stated for membership in the Panel. The Chairman shall function in the manner stated later herein.

Appointments to the Panel and as Chairman thereof shall be for the terms of three years.

Section 2. Administrative Procedure. Upon receipt of information or charges, formal or informal, by the officers of the Association to the effect that some member institution is failing to comply with the provisions of the Constitution, they shall communicate such fact, together with all information then in hand to the Chairman of the Constitutional Compliance Committee. It shall then be the duty of such committee to determine whether there is probable basis for the allegation of non-compliance; in other words, whether the situation is such that the further steps of investigation as provided for herein shall be taken.

Without attempting to declare specifically what steps shall be taken, or not taken, by the Committee, it is expected in general that:

(1) The fact of the complaint or charge thus lodged shall be brought to the attention of the responsible officer or officers of the institution involved, together with a statement as to the nature of the charge. The accused institution presumably will be allowed and expected to file an answer of admission, denial, or explanation; also, if the facts warrant it, a statement that the condition regarding which complaint has been made has been rectified.

(2) If the committee is satisfied upon such basis that there was no foundation for the original complaint or charge, or if they conclude that though there may have been sufficient basis the situation has been corrected, they shall notify the officers of the Association of their conclusion for transmission to the source of the original allegation. It is expected that the Committee will exert reasonable efforts to work out, in cooperation with the accused institution, a correction of any situation involving non-compliance with the Constitution so that the further steps hereinafter provided for may become unnecessary.

(3) If, however, the committee concludes that there is probable cause to conclude that there not only was, but is, non-compliance, the matter shall then, with all papers, correspondence, etc. be transmitted to the Chairman of the Panel and such Chairman shall be advised of the conclusion of the Committee.

(4) Upon receipt of such communication from the Constitutional Compliance Committee, the Chairman of the Panel may independently communicate again with the responsible officer or officers of the accused institution. Such communication shall call the attention of the

addressees to the then status of the matter and may invite further evidence of correction of the situation about which the complaint was made.

(5) In the absence of such further evidence satisfying such Chairman, he shall then designate three such persons from the Panel as the Fact Finding Committee referred to above to make a thorough investigation of the situation.

The members of such Fact Finding Committee shall use their judgment as to the required extent and nature of their investigation. They may conduct their investigation on the ground and any refusal or reluctance of the accused institution to cooperate fully may be taken into account by the committee in reaching its conclusion and making its report. It shall be the objective of the Fact Finding Committee to determine, as accurately as possible, the facts necessary for a fair ruling on the question presented.

(6) The Fact Finding Committee, on the conclusion of its study, shall prepare a full report of its conclusions as to the facts. It shall submit such report to the Chairman of the Panel with or without recommendation as to the ruling to be made.

(7) Upon receipt of such report, the Chairman of the Panel shall review it and forward it to the Council of the Association with his recommendation as to the appropriate action, if any.

(8) In the Council the report shall be again reviewed together with the recommendations. It shall be permissible for the Council to delegate its review to a sub-committee of its members.

(9) If disciplinary action, expulsion, suspension, or otherwise, is the final recommendation, the matter shall be referred to the Association in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution.

It is expected that all communications and proceedings, up to the time of the consideration by the Association, shall be kept in strict confidence. In case disciplinary action is taken, then such action shall be made public and shall be noted in the Proceedings of the Association.

ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR N.C.A.A. ATHLETIC EVENTS

Any participant in an athletic contest under the auspices of the N.C.A.A. must meet *all* of the following requirements for eligibility;

Section 1. He must be eligible under the rules of the intercollegiate athletic conference of which his institution is a member, or, if his institution is not a member of any conference, then he must be eligible under the rules of his own institution. *And in addition:-*

Section 2. He must also be eligible under the following rules of the N.C.A.A.:

1. *Regular Status Rule.* (a) A student entered in an N.C.A.A. athletic event must be a matriculated student at the certifying institution. That is, he must have been admitted under the published admission rules of that institution as a regular student in a curriculum leading to a degree or comparable objective. (b) At the time of competition the student must be registered for at least a minimum full-time program of studies as defined by his institution, or if the competition takes place between terms, he must have been so registered in the term immediately preceding the date of competition.

2. *One-Year Rule.* A student is not eligible for competition in an N.C.A.A. event during his freshman year and the interval between terms at the end of that year, or before he has completed one year in residence at the certifying institution after transfer from an institution offering more than two years of college work. (See Notes 1 and 2 below.)

3. *Three-Year Rule.* A student shall not be eligible for competition in an N.C.A.A. event, if he has had three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved. (See Notes 3 and 4 below.)

4. *Undergraduate Rule.* A student who has received a baccalaureate degree or an equivalent degree, shall not be eligible for any N.C.A.A. athletic event held after the end of the athletic season in which he received his degree. (See Note 5 below.)

5. *Amateur Rule.* A certified student must be an amateur in the sense in which that term is commonly used in American colleges. In particular, he must not have participated in athletics for money compensation.

6. *Boxing.* There are additional eligibility rules for boxing for which reference should be made to the official N.C.A.A. Boxing Guide for 1948.

Note 1. After September 1, 1947, no freshman shall be eligible for N.C.A.A. competition, *the rules of conferences or institutions to the contrary notwithstanding.*

Note 2. A veteran with at least one year of college credit need not be held for the year of residence referred to in Rule 2, if the certifying institution is the only four-year collegiate institution he has attended since his discharge from military service.

Note 3. Competition by a freshman on a varsity team between October 16, 1940 and September 1, 1947 need not be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to in Rule 3.

Note 4. Competition by a freshman on a varsity team after September 1, 1947 must be charged as a season of varsity competition and must be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to in Rule 3.

Note 5. For possible exception see Eligibility Rules in 1946 N.C.A.A. Yearbook and refer particulars in any case to Chairman of Eligibility Committee for ruling.

**DATES AND SITES OF
1948 MEETS AND TOURNAMENTS**

Boxing—April 1, 2, 3, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Fencing—April 3, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ice Hockey—March 18, 19, 20, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Wrestling—March 19, 20, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.

Basketball—

Western Playoffs: March 19, 20, Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Mo.

Eastern Playoffs: March 18 and 20, Madison Square Garden, New York.

Finals: March 23, Madison Square Garden, New York.

Swimming—March 26, 27, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Gymnastics—March 27, University of Chicago, Chicago.

Track and Field—June 18, 19, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Tennis—June 21 - 26, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif.

Golf—June 28 - July 3, Stanford University, Stanford University, Calif.

Baseball—

Western Playoffs: June 16 - 19, Site to be announced.

Eastern Playoffs: June 16 - 19, Site to be announced.

Finals: June 24 - 26, Site to be announced.

Cross Country—November 22, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.